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THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The Condition of the Public Business—Seventh Regiment Armory—Lexington-Avenue Railroad Bill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28, 1873.

Now that the charter has reached the half-way-house on its passage through the Legislature and is taking a brief rest there, time and opportunity is afforded for a glance at something else. One soon tires of the change, however, for the charter was exciting at least, and there is little else that is not only dull but discouraging. Perhaps I can best describe what I mean by a brief statement of the business in the two Houses thus far. In the Senate 285 bills have been introduced and eighty-eight have been passed; in the Assembly 687 bills have been introduced and ninety passed, thus making a total of 972 bills in the two Houses introduced and 178 passed. In this mass of incubating legislation, there is hardly twenty per cent. which should incumber the statute books of a great State. The remainder is legislation that in any wisely-regulated commonwealth would be found only upon the county records of the Boards of Supervisors; and those curious in such petty details only, there find the legal forms prescribed for the building of some village foot-path or a county bridge. So long as our State Constitution is in its present shape, it is inevitable that year after year the mass of special legislation must naturally increase, and the evils of this method of legislation be more seriously felt. The experience of the present session is no improvement upon previous years, and it is apparent that the close of the session is to be no exception to the general rule, but will be marked by the rushing through of bills which nobody will have time to examine. The Legislature will therefore be forced as usual to depend upon the honesty of its individual members as its only guarantee against tarnishing its name by unwise legislation. The outlook is not pleasant, but there is little wisdom in ignoring facts which lie plainly on the surface of affairs.

It is not the fault of the members that the wheels of legislation are already clogged, and threaten to be soon in a much worse condition. As a general rule, they have been unusually industrious, and have done their best to keep up with the constantly accumulating business. Those who have been on the leading committees of the Assembly—especially Cities and Judiciary—have been overworked. Those of the two committees named, have, with their duties in the House and in committee, been compelled to devote at least nine hours per day, on at least three days in each week, to the public business. The New-York charter has added largely to the labors of all the members, especially during the past two weeks, and while it has been occupying the time exclusively, business has been rapidly accumulating. Many important measures have been delayed by the same cause, and to this is attributed the fact that no progress has been made in such matters as the police justices' bill, the new jury bill, the school bill, the Emigrant bill, and others of little less interest. Some of these have been delayed in committees and others in the House, but all are yet in the initiatory steps of their progress through the Houses.

WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

This morning the work perfected in the committees got into the House under the call for reports, and, among the bills reported from the Judiciary Committee, was Mr. Bergh's bill and the bill intended to secure the civil rights of colored citizens. The Ways and Means Committee reported a large number of bills, among them a bill to pay the Ninth Regiment, to which Mr. Fort desired his protest to be entered. The Committee on Cities reported adversely on the bills for the repeal of the Rochester Commission, bills which have created such a pother this Winter. In making the report Mr. Pierson rose to a question of privilege, and, reading a resolution adopted at a Rochester meeting denouncing him as faithless to his public duty because of his failure to report the bills favorably, explained that the committee had given the Rochester matters most patient, full, and impartial hearing, and had unanimously come to the conclusion they had after hearing all that both sides to the disputes had to say. Mr. Tobey, from the Insurance Committee, made an adverse report on the bill, requiring life insurance companies to publish, once a month, the names of all persons obtaining loans in one New-York and one Albany paper. The bill did not have a single friend in the committee, as the members agreed in considering it a "striking" proposition. The other committees were called in order, and from all reports were received of bills reported favorably which were referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed, and from nearly all the committees adverse reports were made upon bills which were thereupon rejected by the House. The call of the committees prepared business enough to keep the Assembly for a month at least.

After these reports were received, the House for the first time indulged in a little sport over a resolution to provide the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms with a badge of office, which was originally proposed to cost not more than $25; but this was raised to $150, and there the whole matter was laid on the table. It came out during the discussion, from M. Husted, that a badge was provided in 1869 for the Sergeant-at-Arms, which was used during the successive sessions, until, at the close of last year's session, it was by the passage of a resolution presented to the then incumbent of the office. After this, there was a large number of bills introduced, and subsequently a number of bills were passed on third reading. About 1½ o'clock the House, having discovered that the resolution for a recess had been killed in the Senate, adjourned until Monday evening.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The bill to appropriate a part of Reservoir-square for a site for the Seventh Regiment Armory, was reported from the Senate Committee on Cities this morning. A majority of the committee reported adversely, while Senators Woodin, Adams, and Palmer were in favor of reporting the bill for the consideration of the Senate. Mr. Benedict, in presenting the report said that every Senator from New-York on the committee was opposed to the bill, and as it was a subject in which the residents of the City took great interest, it was desirable that decisive action should be taken without delay. Mr. Woodin moved that the report of the committee be disagreed to, and that the bill go to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Tiemann called for the yeas and nays, and the report of the committee was agreed to, every New-York Senator voting in the affirmative. The bill is therefore killed.

THE LEXINGTON-AVENUE RAILROAD BILL.

The bill for running a railroad down Lexington-avenue from Ninety-eighth-street to Gramercy Park, and from there through Irving-place into Fourteenth-street, which has been introduced in the Senate, appears to be one of that class which may properly be called "Bills of sale." The incorporators named in it are not constituted a body corporate, as it is usual to insert simply "dummy" names, while one or two of the men named run the whole machine, and having procured their charter, take it to New-York, and offer it to the highest bidder. The incorporators are simply authorized to construct the railroad; they are to pay the City for the franchise two and a half per cent. of the "net" receipts; and when the "net" receipts of the company shall reach fifteen per cent., then they are not to charge a higher fare than four cents. It will easily be seen that the route of the proposed railroad is an excellent one, having few curves and grades on it. The franchise is, therefore, very valuable, while the price to be paid for it is less than one-half that which the "cross-town" railroad, which passed the Senate about a week ago, was compelled to pay. The latter company were to pay the City "five" per cent. of the "gross" receipts of the road. This Lexington-avenue bill proposes to pay half as much of a class of receipts which scarcely a railroad in the City ever pretends to have, and this for one of the best routes on the island. It is not probable that it will pass in its present form, and possibly not at all.

TAMMANY OUTDONE.

A matter is presently coming before the Assembly in the shape of a resolution of inquiry, to get facts which will enable Attorney-General Barlow to bring a suit, which will probably cause Tweed to blush for the littleness of his thieving, when it is fully developed. The "Boss" was never equal to anything better than filching a small per cent. of the public revenues which fell into his hands, but it is asserted that his imitator of the "hay-loft and cheese-press Democracy" has carried away every dollar intrusted to him, and keeps it in his pocket. The facts of the case appear to be that, in 1868, Samuel W. Buel, then a member of the Assembly for the Counties of Fulton and Hamilton, introduced a bill requiring the Controller of the State to settle with the Treasurer of Hamilton County in relation to non-resident taxes. Buel was made agent and attorney of the county by the Board of Supervisors to receive whatever should be due to the county under this law, which was subsequently found to amount to $54,068 23. It is charged that Buel received this money, and that he has ever since retained it. The Attorney-General desires to get at all the facts, and, if they will justify such a course, to at once bring suit to recover the money for the State. Mr. Heacock, the present member for Fulton and Hamilton, has been requested by Gen. Barlow to introduce a resolution of inquiry, and will probably do so early next week.

PACIFIC MAIL.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Assembly on the 12th inst., calling on the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for a statement of its affairs, the company submits a transcript of its books, showing (1) that it has not purchased any of its own stock under the act of last May, authorizing it to reduce its capital; (2) that the company does not hold any of its own stock; (3) the outstanding amount of its capital stock is 199,993 shares. It owned at the time of the passage of the act referred to:

Cash and call loans, $1,324,210 22; United States bonds, $418,142 09; Panama Railroad stock, 14,000 shares, $1,260,000; cash in hand, $187,609 63; Pacific Mail stock, 27,149 shares, $2,714,900; California Dry Dock stock, 1,668 shares, $100,335 99.

The company now holds: Cash and call loans, $994,740 62; United States bonds, $100,000; Panama stock, 10,000 shares, $900,000; California Dry Dock stock, 2,085 shares, $100,335 99; cash in hand, $279,527 61. The balance of profit and loss account for the year ending Nov. 30, 1872, is $1,349,984 79. From this is to be deducted $1,017,942 22 for the loss of the America, and $600,000 for the loss of the Sacramento.

THE CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

Monday the Senate Committee on Cities will give a hearing to the Committee of Seventy on the charter, but no postponement will be allowed. The bill will be reported by Wednesday from the Senate, and the chances are that before the close of the week the charter will be in the hands of the Governor awaiting his signature. The great desire to get it through the Legislature was the principal cause of the defeat of the resolution for a recess in the Senate this morning, as the Senators openly gave it as a reason for voting as they did. The Senate considering bills in Committee of the Whole, as is done in the Assembly, can close debate at any time by reporting progress and disagreeing with the report, so that it is within the power of the majority to close the debate, and pass the bill at any time. The Senators all thoroughly understand the whole bill, and any speaking upon it by the opposition will be solely for the purpose of making party capital, and there will probably be no vast deal of it. The Republicans do not intend to talk much on the subject, and the prospect of a short debate is, therefore, encouraging. As to what amendments will be made in the Senate, it is not possible to speak so precisely. There is a general feeling among the majority that the bill was so greatly amended in the Assembly that it is not capable of much more improvement, and some of the Republican members go so far as to say that it ought to become a law without any change whatever. There will doubtless, however, be some amendments of a minor character put into the bill so as to require it to be brought back to the Assembly, but there is no present prospect that any of these changes will be of importance. There is a strong feeling in the Senate in favor of the mode of appointment now in the bill, and there is little or no disposition to change the Department of Public Works. An effort will be made, probably, to increase the number of Police Commissioners, but it has little chance of success. In short, the general feeling is that the bill will be sent to the Governor in substantially the same shape in which it was sent from the Assembly.

FIREMEN'S PAY.

This morning Gov. Dix signed the bill increasing the pay of New-York firemen, which thereby became chapter 32 laws of 1873; and Mr. Blackie, who introduced the bill to-day, took a certified copy of the law with him to New-York, so that it becomes immediately operative. The law increases the pay of the Chief Engineer, assistant engineers, and district engineers each $200 per year, and fixes the rates of others as follows: Foremen, $1,500; assistant foremen, $1,300; firemen, $1,200; engineers to steam-engines, $1,300, and their assistants, $1,200.

THE SENATE VOTES DOWN THE RESOLUTION FOR A RECESS.

The concurrent resolution for the recess was called up in the Senate this morning by Mr. Perry, he raising the point of order that the motion of Mr. Woodin to lay it on the table by vote last evening was not in order. The President so decided it, Mr. Woodin not objecting, and the resolution being taken from the table, Mr. Woodin then moved that it lie there. Mr. Allen moved to amend the resolution by substituting "Legislature" for "Assembly." Mr. D. P. Wood moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely. The yeas and nays were called, and it was voted down. The vote was then taken on the resolution, and it was lost by 14 to 10. Mr. Benedict moved to adjourn till Monday evening, and it was carried by 14 to 8. Beyond a few words from Mr. Woodin against the resolution, no debate was allowed, Senators having fully made up their minds on which side they intended to vote.

SALARIES OF COURT OFFICERS, &C.

Two bills were introduced in the Assembly this morning, which, if passed, will compel the payment of the increase of salaries, ordered by the supervisors, in December, 1868, and May, 1870, of certain officials of the City. The first of these bills was introduced by Mr. Cook. It confirms and makes valid the resolutions of the supervisors, passed in the month first named, raising the salary of the messenger of the coroner's office, and orders the Controller to pay it; the second, introduced by Mr. Norton, does the same for the resolutions passed by the same body, raising the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Marine Court, and the Court of Common Pleas; also, resolutions increasing the salaries of the clerks and attachés of the Court of Special Sessions and the attachés of the Superior and Supreme Courts. The Controller is ordered to pay these salaries immediately on the passage of the acts.

WASHINGTON.

An Important Ruling by Speaker Blaine—Mr. Hooper's Vote—Senator York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, today put his foot into the noose which he so narrowly escaped yesterday evening. When the Committee of the Whole was voting on the amendment concerning interest and transportation, which affects the Pacific Railroads, he was among those who passed through the tellers in opposition to Holman's amendment to deprive the railroads of the privilege of going to the courts for the settlement of this question. Holman marked him for his victim and demanded that his vote should be excluded from the count. He said that the records of a House Committee showed Mr. Hooper to be a large stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, while there was a rule of the House which prohibited any member from voting upon any question in which he had a direct personal pecuniary interest. Hooper took this flank movement with the most serene composure, and walked to and fro by the Speaker's desk with his hands in his pockets while it was being discussed, and it was not until the committee rose, and the violation of the rules had been reported to the House and ruled upon by the Speaker, that Hooper concluded to withdraw his vote and extricate himself from the difficulty. One good result followed at least, for the occurrence gave the Speaker an opportunity to make a ruling upon this question, which has attracted so much discussion of late, and upon which there has been so much difference of opinion. The ruling was given in language singularly clear and explicit, and will not fail to gain the commendation of the whole country, as well as of Mr. Samuel Randall, who yelled out when Mr. Blaine concluded, "That ruling does you honor, Mr. Speaker." He based his decision upon one given many years ago by Speaker Winthrop, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. To hold national bank stock did not disqualify a member from voting under the rule, because national banks are organized under a general law and a part of the business of the whole country, confined to no individual or set of individuals, whereas, on the contrary, a railroad corporation is affected directly and personally by Congressional legislation, does not concern the whole country, but only a limited number of persons who compose it, or hold its securities, and who alone will be directly affected by legislation in relation to it. Making this broad distinction, the Speaker ruled that a member might, with propriety, vote upon national bank measures, although owning national bank stock, but could not with propriety vote upon any measure affecting a single specified corporation in which he held stock. This ruling disposes of some of the arguments which Mr. James Brooks advanced in his own defense before the Poland Committee. The circumstances under which it was made, and the general attention which has been drawn to this subject by the Credit Mobilier discussion, will be likely to impress the Speaker's distinction upon the minds of Congressmen in a way to prevent a recurrence of to-day's scene.

THE REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is in receipt of numerous letters from persons throughout the country making inquiry concerning the time when their offices will become vacant. The bureau has decided to retain all persons in office until May 20, when they will be uniformly discharged throughout the country.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Horton, Pomeroy's lawyer, had made arrangements to sue York for embezzlement. The papers in this case were prepared yesterday, but it was this morning discovered that York had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Senate to-day took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and in spite of some hindrances, made good progress. Some time was taken up by a conflict about the printing of the *Globe*. Mr. Anthony moved the House bill, in substance, authorizing the contract with Mr. Murtagh as an amendment to one of the clauses of the bill. There was an effort to exclude it on a point of order, which failed. The proposition was defeated for some time, and then voted down by a majority of three or four. An amendment proposed by Mr. Thurman, will have the effect, as the bill now stands, to send the work to the Government printing office. There is still the trial to be made over again when the bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, as this amendment can be offered again. The consideration of the bill continued for the remainder of the day without incident.

WILL THERE BE AN EXTRA SESSION?

The danger of an extra session is still very great, and some members in both Houses are doing what they can to render it greater. But such session is entirely at the discretion of the President, as by law there are now but two sessions per term. Three measures upon which the President has urged action are now in a fair way of being properly disposed of. The Fisheries bill has passed both Houses. The Geneva Award bill has gone to a conference committee. The Utah bill has passed the Senate, and is on the Speaker's table in the House. This is the only one of these three whose success is not reasonably sure. There still remains time to complete the appropriation bills if no other subject is permitted to be introduced. In the Senate the determination to avoid an extra session is strong, and every effort will be made to have the Sundry Civil bill ready for a conference committee to-morrow. There will then remain only the Deficiency bill, which will require a much shorter time for consideration. With these two bills acted on, the conference reports can be finished, and the enrollment and signature of the bills completed by Monday night.

PENSIONS.

The House agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Pensions bill. This report indorses such amendments in the existing Pension laws as will give invalid soldiers, in case of total disability, $25 per month instead of $8, as at present.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The efforts of the Senate to put a curb upon the payment of disloyal claimants upon judgments of the Court of Claims met with another defeat in the House to-day. The Edmunds amendment, similar in effect to the Morrill amendment, but differing from it in method of procedure, was voted down by a large majority, when it was reached in the consideration of the amendments to the Legislative bill. This is the fourth time that the two Houses have come into collision on the point. The Senate, always acting to prevent the payment of money to claimants whose treason was notorious, while so many loyal sufferers by the war are debarred from the possibility of restitution, has found the House always unwilling to do anything to interfere with the payments of the courts. A majority of the Appropriation Committee was opposed to the amendment, four out of the nine favoring it. This is probably the last attempt that will be made to arrest the unfortunate and unforeseen license which has been given to that court by the Supreme Court, in direct contradiction of the letter of the statute creating it. To remedy the evil, which none of the Republicans who opposed the Edmunds amendment deny to be an evil, it will be necessary to go to the root of it, to abolish the Court of Claims altogether, and establish a new Court. Several members of the House will introduce bills to that effect at the beginning of the next Congress.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate practically finished the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill in Committee of the Whole to-night. The principal deviations from the report of the committee were on the appropriations for the public buildings. The committee had stricken out all new buildings, but the Senate put them all back. The recommendation to strike out was by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is doubtful if he will commence the buildings in any event. Mr. Conkling saved the full sum allowed by the House for the New-York Post-office, viz., $1,900,000. The committee had proposed to reduce it to $1,500,000. He also saved the appropriation for Albany, which the committee had proposed to strike out.

THE INCREASE OF SALARIES BEATEN.

The Butler amendment, increasing salaries and voting back pay, was the theme of an acrimonious discussion in the House to-day, and precipitated a number of collisions between members which were anything but creditable. No measure before this Congress has led to such an imputation upon motives as this. Mr. Sargent denounced the whole scheme as a dishonest transaction, and was repaid by the accusation that his mileage was much larger than that of other members, and that he was seeking to keep them from receiving a compensation equal to his. Mr. Stevenson deserves credit for the resolute manner in which, as one of those going out of Congress, he fights the proposition for an increase of salaries. The members going out are largely relied upon to secure the success of this increase, but Mr. Stevenson is too consistent to be caught with such a bait. Having taken so sweeping a position in respect to personal gain or emolument through official position, he sticks to it with tenacity, and illustrates his doctrine by his personal example. Several other episodes occurred. When the Appropriations bill was reported to the House at a late hour to-night, Butler tried to secure its passage, salary amendment and all, in bulk, under a suspension of the rules. This was to give his wavering friends an opportunity to support the increase without going upon the record, but it failed, and a separate vote was demanded. This was lost by 69 to 121, showing that the increase had lost friends. Butler, finding himself beaten, changed his vote to "no," entered a motion to reconsider, and moved that the House adjourn. This he carried, so that to-morrow he has one more chance to ingraft his favorite measure upon this bill, but it will need more drumming than he can accomplish to regain for it the footing it has lost. It is in disrepute.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND THE TERRITORIES.

Some time ago Delegate McCormick, of Arizona, in accordance with the wishes of the President, introduced a bill providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter exercise all the power and perform all the duties in relation to the Territories of the United States that are now by law or by custom exercised and performed by the Secretary of State. This morning Mr. McCormick moved to take from the table a similar bill, from the Senate, and the House passed it. The bill now awaits the President's signature. It relieves the Department of State from all connection with domestic affairs, and confines it to those of a diplomatic character.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Commodore Garrison was before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, and testified that he did not know of any money having been spent to procure legislation for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but he had heard such rumors in the lobbies of the Capitol and at the hotels. As to his own line (the Brasilian) he had never expended money to influence the conduct of members, or for any other improper purposes.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John D. Shepard, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats of the Ninth District; Daniel B. McGinnis, of Florida, Receiver of Public Moneys, District of Lands, Tallahassee; Joshua A. Lee, of Florida, Receiver of Public Moneys, District of Lands, East Florida Land District; Joshua W. Gilbert, Florida, Surveyor-General, District of Florida; Moses J. Taylor, Florida, Register of Land Office at Tallahassee; John R. Sheridan, Register of Land Office at Fair Play, Colorado Territory; Robert B. Chappel, Colorado, Receiver of Public Moneys at Fair Play, Colorado; John M. Washburn, Dakota, Receiver of Public Moneys, Vermilion, Dakota; A. W. Chapman, Collector of Customs at Apalachicola, Fla.

IRRIGATION FOR CALIFORNIA.

The bill to provide for the appointment of commissioners to devise a system of irrigation for the San Joaquin, Tulare, and Sacramento Valleys, California, was passed to-day. It provides for a board of five commissioners, to examine and make a full report to the President on the subject.

THE MODOCS.

A More Pacific Aspect in the Difficulty.

VAN BREMER'S RANCHE, Feb. 26, via YREKA, Cal., Feb. 28.—Things appear to have a more pacific aspect to-day. Three Indian bucks, Shack Nasty Jim, Hawker Jim, and Curly Headed Jack rode into Fairchild's yesterday, to have a big talk with the Klamath chief, Lalake. They had a talk this morning with the Peace Commissioners and Gen. Canby, and appear anxious for peace.

Judge Rosborough and Elijah Steele are on their way from Yreka, and will probably arrive to-morrow.

The Peace Commissioners have not decided when they will hold their first meeting, but it will probably be on Friday or Saturday. Judge Rosborough will act on the Peace Commission, and Mr. Elijah Steele will be present as a friend of the Indians.

The sooner the meeting is held the better the chances for peace, as the Indians do not wish any delay. There will be no trouble, unless the Peace Commissioners insist upon claiming the Indians that killed the settlers on Lost River to be tried for murder. The three Modoc bucks returned to Capt. Jack's camp to-day.

The presence of Judge Rosborough and Elijah Steele will greatly facilitate the prospects of peace, as the Indians have confidence in them, and will believe what they say.

The Arizona Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Advices from Arizona to Feb. 18 state that Lieut. Michler, of the Fifth Cavalry, fought the Apaches on Jan. 22, at Tonto Creek, killing seventeen warriors. One soldier, named George Hooker, was killed.

On Jan. 19, Capt. Price had a fight near Verde, killing five Apaches.

Gen. Crook arrived at head-quarters Feb. 17, having been absent three months.

A Steamer Ashore.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 28.—A report reached here from Havana this morning that the steamer Juniata saw a steamer ashore near Carysfort light. No date was given. Assistance was sent from here this morning.

Stock of Wheat in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 28.—Reliable advices from the interior along the railway lines, show that the quantity of wheat in the farmers' hands is now greater than it has ever been before at this season. The warehouses and elevators on all the railroads are full of wheat awaiting transportation. In many instances farmers have been obliged to haul their wheat back from the stations, as the buyers had no storage for it. Reports also say that large quantities remain unthreshed. It is estimated that there is from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels surplus in Minnesota yet to go forward.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Calm after the Storm—C. K. Garrison on Representative Sypher—Preparing to Impeach Three Judges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The temper of the House to-day was like the calm after the storm, the only exceptions being Stevenson and Dickey, who have a standing dispute, and who got at each other to-day in a very spiteful and disorderly way, which will not read well in the *Globe*. Job is in a highly-wrought state of nervous excitement over the events of the past few days, and resents Dickey's nonsense in the most serious manner. The latter behaves like a mischievous terrier and stirs up Stevenson with his bark on every opportunity. Otherwise the events of yesterday have left little feeling. There is no bitterness and but few regrets. It is simple justice to the House to say that no amount of argument or of pressure of public sentiment could have convinced the majority that the expulsion of Ames and Brooks and the censure of the others indiscriminately were required as a just sentence for the gravity of their offenses. There were many members who would have voted for both sentences, not as a punishment deserved by the gentlemen implicated, but for the purpose of setting the most emphatic public example of reprobation of their conduct as a warning for the future, but they were not in a majority.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Mr. C. K. Garrison was this morning examined by the Committee on Ways and Means relative to his knowledge of the alleged Pacific Mail subsidy bribery. Mr. Garrison was, in some respects, an unfruitful witness. He claimed to have no knowledge of the payment of any money to any member or officer of the House to assist in the passage of the Subsidy bill. He acknowledged that rumors of such payments had come to him, but he had no personal knowledge of such payments. It is not understood that he testified that he did not know that money was paid to persons other than members, officers, or employes of the House for that purpose. The inquiry then being directed to his own defeated bill for Brazilian steam-ship subsidy, he affirmed that he had never paid a dollar to any member or employe of the House for the attempted increase. He took occasion, however, incidentally, to make a very curious statement concerning J. Hale Sypher, of Louisiana, which is construed in various ways. He is understood to have stated that shortly before the passage of his bill, Mr. Sypher came to him in one of the cloak-rooms of the House, and stated that he (Sypher) was in favor of Garrison's Brazilian bill, and expected to vote for it, but that there were some twenty Southern members who usually voted with him, whose position concerning the bill he (Sypher) was not then prepared to define. Mr. Garrison said that whatever Mr. Sypher may have meant by such a statement, he neither paid him, nor his twenty associates, any money. The committee will report, before the close of the session, the evidence which they shall have been able to take, but will not be able to make a complete report.

IMPEACHING JUDGES.

Gen. Butler this morning rose to a privileged report, and it was expected he would call up the judiciary report in the matter of Mr. Colfax. He rose, however, to state that the Committee on the Judiciary had determined to report a resolution recommending the preparation of articles of impeachment against Mark H. Delahay, United States District Judge of Kansas. This case has been pending before the Judiciary Committee for a year, and the evidence taken comprises a printed volume. There are two charges, one of habitual drunkenness, both in private life and in public office; the other is of malfeasance in the use of Government funds. Of the truth of the first charge there seems to be little doubt. Gen. Butler caused certain portions of the evidence in corroboration of the first charge to be read, and notwithstanding the gravity of the charge, the House was greatly amused by the crazy freaks of a man wearing the ermine. The resolution was adopted, and a committee will be appointed to inform the Senate that the House will soon bring another incriminated person to its court of impeachment. Mr. Voorhees, of the committee, stated that, except for the charge of malfeasance, he should advise Mr. Delahay to resign by reason of his personal habits. Mr. Delahay was an old friend of Mr. Lincoln, and a former law associate. His trial will probably not take place till next session, as the Senate is a court of impeachment in perpetual session. The House resolution is merely the indictment. The Judiciary Committee has two other recommendations for impeachment before it, Judge Sherman and Judge Durell.

CUBA.

The Havana Journals on the Situation—The Canandaigua.

HAVANA, Feb. 27, via KEY WEST, Feb. 28.—The *Tribuno*, in an editorial, says it has received trustworthy correspondence from Puerto Principe, stating that Ignacio Agramonte has sent proclamations, peaceable in tone, to the Spanish encampments, headed "Hurrah for the Spanish Republic!" and promising, on behalf of the hostile insurgents, to lay down their arms and on their bended knees embrace the immaculate flag now entwining the nation and sheltering all honorable men and opinions. The other journals and the Government are silent on the subject, and the *Tribuno's* report is generally considered a canard. The editors of the *Tribuno* assert that rumors current relative to their loyalty were spread by their opponents, and state that they (the editors of the *Tribuno*) are native Spaniards.

The *Constancia*, in reply, says that being born in Spain is not a sufficient guarantee of loyalty.

All the Havana journals are beginning to quarrel.

The *Diario* says Porto Rico affairs are providential.

The *Constancia* publishes letters from Porto Rico which say that a rebellion broke out in the town of Camay, and that six rebels were killed by the gensdarmes. The *Constancia* is not aware that this is the same revolution previously reported.

The *Constancia* and *Voz de Cuba* attack the *Europa*, (newspaper,) the editor of which is one of the quartermasters of the army, and wants to know how the *Europa* is able to publish the Press telegrams previous to their appearance in the other journals. The *Europa* is not a member of the Press Association.

The United States steamer Canandaigua, from Aspinwall, has arrived at this port. She reports affairs at Panama and other places on the Isthmus are quiet.

The *Tribuno* refers to the imprisonment of five men at Remedios for shouting, "Hurrah for the Republic." Gen. Ceballos is making an investigation of the case.

The steam-ship Wilmington arrived here this afternoon, from New-York.

Affairs in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 27.—The all-absorbing topic to-day is the passage of the Frelinghuysen bill by the United States Senate. Leading Mormons express themselves satisfied with the bill as amended; their legal advisers approve it as being the best that could be hoped for; that it is better to have this bill now than a more stringent one at the next Congress. The *Herald* is much pleased with the provision for appeals to the Supreme Court, and says the bill is not the kind wanted by Newman and his ring. The *News*, Brigham Young's chief organ, contains no comments.

Reports are still circulating that, among certain insurance companies of San Francisco, New-York, and elsewhere is a desire to cancel policies in Salt Lake City, for fear the Mormons contemplate a hegira, and will burn the city. In answer to this it may be said that nowhere in the United States is property safer than here. The Mormons generally have no thought of leaving, whatever Congress may do, and no sane person fears they will destroy anything.

The Union Pacific Railroad trains are in motion to-day. The train due at Ogden last night arrived this afternoon. The next train following is reported near Medicine Bow. No further detention is anticipated. The weather along the mountain division is mild and pleasant, and it is thought this is the last interruption of the season.

The snow in the Wahsatch mining districts is of unprecedented depths, and slides are of frequent occurrence. Travel in the cañons is again limited to snow-shoes, and is even then extremely dangerous.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Significance of the Senate's Refusal to Legislate—Malcontents Threaten Rebellion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate was in session nineteen hours yesterday, with an empty result. Almost all of that time was spent in discussing the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and the remedial proposition submitted from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. At 3 o'clock this morning the bill before the Senate was voted down by 20 to 18, and the case was left at adjournment precisely where it was before it was taken up. A motion was entered to reconsider, but it will hardly be considered, and practically it is decided that Congress will not act in respect to the political condition existing in Louisiana, unless an extra session is held. One point which was discussed at great length and with much spirit, was the provision of the bill, as reported by the committee, to continue in power, till a new election could be held, the State government legally existing before the November election, out of which the contest grows. Mr. Sherman moved that the Kellogg government should remain in power till the new election should be held. This was held by the McEnery party in the Senate as an attempt to give Kellogg an advantage in the new election, and they opposed it very warmly. It however prevailed on the first vote by 22 to 20. It is quite remarkable that a quorum was kept together till the final vote was taken—after 7 o'clock in the morning—and this fact shows what interest is felt on the subject. Of course, the Senate well knew that in voting down the bill it threw on the executive the responsibility, and it also knew that non-action by Congress meant the sustaining of the Kellogg movement. The Warmoth party has been constantly pushing action, and there is much disappointment among their delegation here at the result.

Judging from the assertions of those who receive their inspiration from that quarter, a new and grave rebellion is to be begun, and they pretend to apprehend difficulty too great to be overcome by the President without more troops. When Grant undertakes to sustain the Kellogg Government by force, they say, the opportunity will be seized by the Mormons and Indians to rise, and the result will be a renewal of civil strife. Such are some of the horrors depicted by the Warmoth partisans as impending on the course pursued by the Senate last night, and if the policy announced in the message of the President be not reversed.

MR. SYPHER'S CASE.

Mr. J. Hale Sypher, Representative from Louisiana, proposes to reply to the attack of Mr. Kerr upon the floor of the House. The Election Committee has not yet done anything in his case, and will probably report back to the House its inability to take up the case for want of time. Sypher is returned to the next Congress by the frail tenure of a meagre majority, counted by the Lynch Returning Board.

Rejoicing Over the Action of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—There is great rejoicing by the Republicans and Conservative Democrats over the decision in the Senate, yesterday and this morning—by the former, because their Government is recognized; by the latter, because McEnery's desperate military scheme is stopped, and property interests are no longer in jeopardy. The result in the Senate has probably saved New-Orleans from bloodshed. Gov. Kellogg is and has been able to maintain himself, but individual assaults might have been made on leading Republicans. In the Democratic prints have appeared such mysterious notices as this "S. L. C., 2, 28, 7. Special; 'very important,'" evidently meaning work for to-day and this evening. Mr. Morton and the Republican Senators who voted with him are commended on all sides.

A mass-meeting of the Fusionists is called for this evening at Lafayette-square. Political incendiaries are named to address the assemblage. Democratic tax-payers express a feeling of great relief over the Washington news of to-day, and have openly congratulated Gov. Kellogg on the streets and at his residence.

Wreck on the Bar at San Francisco—The Steamer on Carysfort Reef.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The ship Patrician, for Cork, with a cargo of wheat valued at $70,000, foundered on a bar while leaving this port last evening. All hands were saved, and returned to the city at a late hour, in the pilot-boat J. C. Cousins. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The Patrician was owned by Marshall & Son, of London. It is believed she struck a sunken wreck.

KEY WEST, Feb. 28.—The steamer reported on Carysfort Reef by the Juniata was the Wilmington, from New-York, for Havana. She got off after throwing overboard the greater part of her cargo, and went to Havana. She was leaking badly.

The Defaulting Cashier of the Lechmere Bank.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—An investigation into the affairs of the Lechmere National Bank of East Cambridge shows a deficit in its funds of $12,500, which the Cashier, John Savage, Jr., confesses to have abstracted. This sum is exclusive of the missing securities belonging to private parties. The defaulting cashier has conveyed a deed of his property to the bank, which, it is said, will more than cover the deficit. An investigation of the books and funds of the Lechmere Savings Bank, of which Savage was Treasurer, is in progress, but up to this afternoon no irregularity had been discovered.

Mr. Louis V. Bogy Still Accused of Buying His Election.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—The Republican members of the Legislature have drawn up and signed a memorial to the United States Senate, setting forth a history of the late investigation of the charges of corruption in the recent Senatorial election, declaring that the testimony taken was partial, unfair, and totally unsatisfactory; that some important witnesses were not brought before the committee, and that others were not thoroughly examined; that money was used in the Senatorial contest; and asking the Senate to order an investigation into the manner of the election of Louis V. Bogy.

The Victims of the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The remains of Lizzie Hanks and another girl, supposed to be Ann McDonough, were taken from the ruins of the Hanover-street fire to-day. The body of Miss Babb has not been recovered. The firemen who were working as substitutes, and whose names are unknown, are still reported missing. So far, three firemen and three girls are dead. Two of the injured firemen are in a precarious condition. The others are doing well.

Woman Suffrage in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 28.—The House Committee on Elections, to-day, reported, without recommendation, a joint resolution granting the elective franchise to women, giving as their reason for so doing that the time had not arrived for deciding so important a matter, and that there is not sufficient popular demand for this change to warrant recommending it to this Legislature.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Geneva Award in the British House of Commons—Colonial Immigration—Another Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Julian Goldsmid, member for Rochester, gave notice that on Monday next he should ask the Government whether it was true that the actual losses of the United States were $2,500,000 less than the award made at Geneva, and whether the American Government would remit that amount. The reading of the question was followed by cheers. The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Macfie, member for Leith, moved that a select committee be appointed to consider the relations of England with her colonies, particularly those affecting emigration. He supported his motion with a speech, in the course of which he complained that no steps had been taken to divert from the United States the tide of English and Irish emigration.

Mr. Donald Dalrymple, member for Bath, seconded the motion, saying he hoped that some effort would be made to develop the resources of Canada.

Viscount Bury, member for Berwick-on-Tweed, opposed the appointment of such a committee. It would be unwise to dictate to the Colonies how to manage their own affairs. Nearly all the Colonies had agents here whose object it was to encourage emigration.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. William Johnston, Aytoun, Adderley, Hugessen, and Fowler, member for Penryn.

The motion was finally negatived without a division.

The Great Eastern has now on board 2,500 miles of cable, and the telegraph fleet, consisting of the following four steamers, viz., Great Eastern, Hibernia, Edinburgh, and La Plata, with the additional cable which is to be laid for the Anglo-American and French Cable combination, on board, will sail the last week in May, and it is expected that the cable will be in working order before the 1st day of July. The cable will be laid to Halifax, and thence to New-York.

Carlist Proclamations and Movements—People Flying from Spain.

BAYONNE, Feb. 28.—The Infante Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, has issued a proclamation in his behalf, calling on the soldiers of the regular army to join the Carlist ranks, and offering the officers advanced rank.

Advices from Pampeluna to the 27th, coming through Carlist channels, represent that the Chiefs Olio and Dorregarray have effected a junction of their forces before the town, which is seriously threatened. Panic prevails among the citizens, and there is discord between the regular troops and the volunteers. A detachment of troops destined for the relief of Pampeluna halted at Irun, refused to proceed, and finally deserted their colors. The Carlists claim they have now a total force of 35,000 men in the field.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—*Le Temps* has a dispatch from Bayonne stating that Don Carlos, after staying a few days in Spain, recrossed the frontier on the 24th inst., and is now at some place near Bayonne.

Families continue to fly from Spain in large numbers. A vessel, crowded with refugees, has arrived at Port Vendres.

The Spanish Republic and Other European Powers.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—A report is current here that the great Powers of Europe have resolved to postpone recognition of the Spanish Republic for the present.

The French Assembly Continues to Debate the Thirty's Report.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 28.—The Assembly to-day resumed the debate on the report of the Committee of Thirty.

M. Gambetta made a powerful speech against the bill recommended by the committee. He denied the right of the Assembly to assume constituent powers, and demanded its dissolution. He concluded as follows: We have always supported the present executive, but this support now requires a sacrifice of principle; and when you ask us to make such a sacrifice, we say "No!" M. Gambetta was repeatedly cheered by the Left.

The Duke de Broglie replied at great length. He thought the direct solution of the question was a monarchy; the republic only led to discord. But the Assembly should confine itself to the great national interests, which needed all its attention. He appealed to the conservative majority to stand firm and united for the country's good, but at the same time keep alive the spirit of conciliation.

Prolonged cheering from the centre followed M. de Broglie's speech. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow and the sitting closed.

Snow in Northern France—Germanophobia in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Snow fell to a great depth yesterday in the north of France. The railways were blocked, and the mails to and from England delayed.

The municipality of Paris has refused $61,000, left to the city by the will of one Schuler, on the condition that the sum be devoted to the building of a German hospital, and to other purposes for the benefit of the German poor of Paris. The bequest of $1,000 by the same testator, for the Protestant Consistory, was accepted.

The Khivan Campaign—Denial of the Podolian Insurrection.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—Preparations for the Khivan campaign are going on without interruption. The report that the expedition had been abandoned in consequence of the submission of the Khiva has no foundation.

The Count von Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador at London, is not to be recalled and replaced by Count Schouvaloff, as has been reported.

The Government denies the report of a socialistic insurrection and excesses in the Provinces of Volhynia and Podolia.

The Pope Proposes to Pray for the United States.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The Pope to-day received a deputation of citizens of the United States. Mr. Glover, of New-York, read an address. The Pope replied with hearty thanks. He said he would always pray for a country so particularly blessed by God with fertility of soil and industrious inhabitants, and he would ever pray for the increase of its blessings. He hoped, however, that material things would not become the sole affection of the American people, for excessive love of riches corrupted the heart.

Victor Hugo on the Duties of Age.

Victor Hugo has written the following letter as an excuse for his not going to Paris to be present on the occasion of the revival of "Marion Delorme:" "The appearance of 'Marion Delorme' on the stage dates from 1831. Forty-two years separate the present revival from the first representation. The author was young, he is old; he was present, he is absent; he had then before him hope, he has now behind him a life. His absence from this revival may seem voluntary; it is not. The men to whom gray hairs give a warning, and before whom time is abridging itself, have works to finish, a sort of testament of their minds. They may be suddenly interrupted by the arrival of the end, they have not a day to lose; hence a severe necessity of absence and solitude. Man has duties to his thoughts. Besides, all departures require some preparation; the entry into the unknown awaits us all, and solitude and absence are a kind of twilight for that great shade, and that great light. The author feels it necessary to explain his absence to those who are good enough to remember him. Nothing would grieve him more than to appear ungrateful.—V. H. Hauteville House, Feb. 1."

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Statements of the Engineer of the Croton Department, Mr. Haswell and Mr. Eastman.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to consider the question of increasing our water supply, met yesterday, Alderman McCafferty in the chair.

Mr. Tracy, Chief Engineer of the Croton Department, appeared, and was invited to make a statement. He said the present Croton Aqueduct can supply the City with from 10,000,000 to 120,000,000 millions of gallons of water in twenty-four hours. The capacity of the Croton works, with additional storage reservoirs, is sufficient to give us 300,000,000 of gallons per day. The natural flow of the Croton River, for short periods in dry times, sometimes did not exceed 30,000,000 of gallons per day. We have already one storage reservoir, one constructing, and others are to be constructed. During 1872, with the exception of a few days, the flow of the river was over 80,000,000 of gallons per day. If proper storage reservoirs are constructed, our present supply can be increased three-fold. The consumption of water has greatly increased during the last few years, though even now we are better supplied with water than is any other large city in this country. No new or enlarged mains have been laid in the lower part of the City for the past two years. The Department commenced laying mains from Forty-second-street to the lower part in 1871. The work was delayed, but late in December last the mains were used as far down as Chambers-street, and the connections and service-pipes are now being added. The Department intends laying two additional large mains from the upper reservoir to the lower part of the City, so that, in case of fire, a large volume of water can be concentrated under a strong head. When completed, the water will be delivered at a height of from eighty to a hundred feet above high-water mark. The cause of the present insufficient supply is the want of more mains. It is not owing to any scarcity of water. We are now using 130,000,000 gallons per day. The supply last year was ample.

In reply to questions by the committee, Mr. Tracy said:

I suppose Mr. Tweed owns the lakes in Putnam County. I have had charge of them, but the title is in Mr. Tweed. I bought the property for Tweed in 1870. Some of the smaller lakes I purchased or leased, and turned the property over to the City. I drew water also from Lake Mahopac, and tried to do so from Lake Kirk. I also bought Lake Gilead. I gave $25,000 for the lake and adjoining property. A suit was commenced to compel Tweed to turn his lakes over to the City. They are still under my control and I use them. There is plenty of water if we save it up. If we build stronger reservoirs, we can catch and save all the surplus water running down the valley. The farmers around there have no objection to these reservoirs, but rather favor them.

Alderman McCafferty spoke of the probable increase of population, and asked how an increased supply of water was to be obtained for it.

Mr. Tracy—This could be done by building an additional aqueduct. We can now give, he said, 100 gallons per day for each inhabitant. No town in the world has a better supply than we have. As to the action of salt water on iron pipes, he said it would corrode them through in seven or eight years. Iron pipes are the most economical medium for conveying water. It is a question whether it would be cheaper to take water from the North River at Poughkeepsie than to construct additional storage reservoirs. It would have to be raised 600 feet to get it into the Croton reservoir, or a long detour would have to be made. In regard to Artesian wells, Mr. Tracy said such wells had been sunk 600 feet without result. A well was sunk in Thirteenth-street 150 feet with tunnels running off from it, and 100,000 gallons per day was the most that could be got from it. The extinguishing of fires did not consume so much water as supposed; the difficulty was to get it all at once. In 1870, the reservoir ran down six or seven feet below low water mark.

Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, said he had been deceived. He supposed all New-York was suffering from a scarcity of water. This did not appear to be the case.

Mr. Nelson, who advocates the use of salt water, said he had had a pail of salt water brought from the river and placed in a temperature of 70° for forty-eight hours. It gave off no unpleasant odor.

Mr. Tracy said salt water can be used at once by placing fire-pumps on our river steamers. It would, perhaps, be a good thing if they could be thus utilized for cases of extreme emergency. The ferry-boats could be supplied with these pumps and hose in sixty days. An arrangement could easily be made with them. He had seen water forced from the river up to the City Hall. Both salt and fresh water will keep much longer than brackish water. He would never use salt water except in an extreme emergency. He would admit that if the use of water goes on increasing yearly as it does now, an additional aqueduct will be necessary.

Mr. Chas. H. Haswell, the well-known engineer, said the expense of introducing salt water would be very large, and the corrosive effect of the salt very great. Iron pipes would not last over ten years. The cost of introducing salt water would be nearly $15,000,000. An auxiliary system could be put in practice at much less cost. Our supply of croton water would be sufficient, he thought, for many years. He agreed with Mr. Tracy as to the feasibility of using the ferry-boats as fire-engines. He thought it proper for the City not to depend on the croton supply alone; the works might be carried away. The design of introducing water from Poughkeepsie was quite practicable. The head, however, would have to be very great, and we should still have to depend on our aqueducts and mains. The water would have to be raised at Poughkeepsie something less than 600 feet. In consequence of the great depth of many of our buildings—100 and 150 feet—water cannot be forced from the front to the rear of the store. A small stream is useless in extinguishing a fire. Better use salt water than have none at all. Damaged goods are of more value than ashes. Would recommend the building of two large floating engines for the exclusive use of the City. In olden times all our water was taken from the river and cisterns.

Mayor Eastman spoke against the use of salt water. He did not believe it ever would be used. Notwithstanding what had been said, the opinion prevailed that the supply of water in New-York was inadequate. The water pumped up at Poughkeepsie could be thrown either on to the Fishkill Mountains, or to College Hill, near Poughkeepsie. Either plan would do. College Hill is 200 feet above the level of the reservoir at Boyd's Corners. Mr. Eastman then referred to the fact that great interest in the matter was felt in the towns and villages lying between here and Poughkeepsie. The plan and explanation recently published in THE TIMES had increased this interest. He was sure many, if not all these places, would join with New-York in any feasible plan for increasing our water supply. Poughkeepsie had recently spent $300,000 in its water works, and would probably be glad to turn them over to New-York for an adequate consideration. He had been informed by his own tenants in Fourteenth-street, New-York, that they could not get water into their third stories. The question of increased supply would have to be solved soon, and salt water would not meet the difficulty. It corroded iron, smelt badly, and gummed up the pipes it ran through. So he had been assured.

The committee soon afterward adjourned for one week, when Mr. Craven and the Fire Commissioners will probably be present.

The Mayor, the Charter, and the Tax-Payers.

A delegation from the Tax-payers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, waited on Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday morning, and presented him with a copy of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Legislature is now engaged in considering a charter for this City, we, the Tax-payers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, desire that the Municipal affairs of this City should be honestly conducted, it is the opinion of this organization that this object can be attained only by investing the heads of the different departments and the different branches thereof with well-defined powers and responsibilities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are earnestly in favor of investing the Mayor of this City with the power of appointment and removal of all the heads of departments, and that it is of the highest importance that all national and State issues, and the spirit and excitement attending the election of officials representing the same, be kept separate from the questions of a purely Municipal nature. Also, that an election in the Spring of the year for charter officers is necessary for this purpose, and would materially aid and further the cause of Municipal reform; also, that a committee of five be appointed to carry these resolutions to the Mayor of the City.

Signed—T. Trand, L. C. Wachner, Charles Weltz, Charles Bors, E. J. H. Jansen, and Charles Becker, committee.

Mayor Havemeyer replied that he received the resolutions with pleasure. As to the spirit and object of them, little could be done single-handed. The public expenditure had assumed a formidable character fearful to contemplate. He did not personally want power, but would discharge his responsibilities for the benefit of the people. He was not a partisan, as a Democrat or Republican, and did not care whether the members of the deputation were so or not, so long as they entertained the idea of decreased taxation. Unless the bill before the Legislature suggested by himself and the Controller should be passed, taxation, he was sure, would be terribly increased.

The deputation then withdrew.

The Alleged Accomplices of Pay-Master Hodge.

Attorney-General Williams has sent a letter to United States District-Attorney Bliss, requesting him to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of James A. Polhamus and Eugene J. Jackson, brokers in this City, who were indicted about a year ago for complicity with Pay-master John Ledyard Hodge in the embezzlement of $380,000 of Government money. The Attorney-General announces "with regret," that he has discovered by a ruling of the Supreme Court that the statutes do not cover the case of those charged with such an offense other than officers of the Government. It is probable that this defect in the law will soon be remedied.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Loading the Government Transports—American Arrangements at Vienna.

The Government sailing-vessels Guard and Supply are now loading at the Brooklyn Navy-yard with articles for the American department of the Vienna Exhibition, and it is expected that the cargo of the former, the Guard, will all be stored by this afternoon, and the vessel will sail hence for Trieste on Monday morning. The Supply, which is the larger vessel, measuring 1,300 tons, has, as yet, taken on board only a few packages, and will follow on March 15, carrying the United States Commissioner-in-Chief, T. B. Van Buren. The cargo of the Guard represents, in a gross weight of 600 tons, all conceivable manufactures and productions of American industry, the most extensive collection being that furnished by the contributors to the department for machinery and means of transport. Among the articles of this character already stored on the transports, or awaiting shipment at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, are several shoe-making and wood-working machines, agricultural implements of great variety in construction and size, street-car and carriage wheels, a patent Stevenson street-car, sewing-machines from all the leading companies, steam-pumps, and a variety of smaller packages. In sewing-machines, great rivalry has been manifested, and the space allotted each exhibitor in the Government transports has proved insufficient for the great number of these machines offered, consequently, a considerable number will be sent at the expense of the rival companies. The machinery will be worked by four steam engines, which have been already received, the largest being a thirty-horse power motor, manufactured by a Trenton, N. J., firm. The heavier contributions will include safes and scales from New-York firms, iron and steel mechanics' tools, a great portion of which comes from New-England forges. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has forwarded a collection of the products of the "New West," including a variety of minerals and vegetables, and several stuffed specimens of the animal life of that vast region. Ore and mineral specimens have also been received from mining companies and the governments of States and Territories. Cotton, sugar, fibres, mosses, and salt, are the chief contributions of the South. Among the miscellaneous articles received are arms of all descriptions from private firms and from the Government Ordnance Department; musical instruments, in which are included ten pianos from one New-York firm; surgical instruments, chiefly from New-York and Connecticut; wood-work of substantial and ornamental character and a great variety of small and fancy wares. From New-York City, in addition to the articles already enumerated, will be sent a large collection, including 1,000 volumes of statistics, maps, charts, and photographic views of American scenery and architecture, contributed by the American Geographical Society, and school-books, globes, &c., all of which will be placed in a one-story building in the exhibition grounds, modeled after the New-York Grammar School buildings and furnished in a similar manner, the whole being intended to represent the American system of common-school education. The list of exhibitors includes over 700 names, and the amount of space allotted is insufficient to meet the demand. The greater portion of the collection is made up from New-York and the New-England States. Louisiana and Ohio also contribute largely. Several car-loads of packages are also on the way from California.

On reaching Trieste the cargoes will be sent over land by rail to Vienna, where they will be taken in charge by the American Commissioner, already there. During the exhibition the American department will be in charge of thirteen commissioners, eight artisans, seven scientists, and an honorary committee of 100. The American department will include a covered space 350 by 50 feet, with a court-yard 350 by 125 feet adjoining, in the south-western corner of the great "Palace of Industry," and spaces in the Agricultural, Machinery and Art buildings. At the request of several artists a space of nearly 200 square yards has been reserved for paintings, but it is feared that in this department America will only be represented by about sixty pictures. Several months ago an art committee of well-known citizens was appointed, but the members shortly resigned on account of the outcry made by artists, because none of their number were on the committee, and the selection of pictures was then intrusted to a committee of the Academy of Design. The latter a few days since resigned, and the matter is now in the hands of the Century Club. Very few pictures have as yet been secured—Bierstadt's "White Mountain Scenery" and "Yosemite Valley Scenery" being among the most notable. For exhibition the American collection will be divided into twenty-eight groups, among which will be a collection of models of architecture, sculpture, paintings, and engravings of style introduced since the London exhibition of 1862. As has already been stated, an appropriation of $200,000 has been made by Congress for the expenses of the American department; but so far no money has been received, and the work has been carried on up to the present time by private funds. A great number of applications for positions have been received from persons "willing to serve in any capacity;" but, of course, few have been successful. Arrangements are being made for the comfort of American visitors at the exhibition. Two American restaurants will be provided; an enterprising New-Yorker proposes publishing a daily newspaper, and, should the funds be sufficient, a club-house will be fitted up. The exhibition opens May 1.

American Art at the Vienna Exposition.

Owing to certain antagonistic influences, the collection of the works of American artists will make but a sorry figure in the art gallery of the Vienna Exposition. The French, German, Flemish, Italian, and other European schools of art will be certain to have their best works exhibited at the World's Fair; but it seems that the committee having charge of the matter here is unable to procure a sufficient number of pictures, above mediocrity, to represent American art at Vienna. The pictures offered for transmission are few in number and evidently the works of very young artists, and consequently cannot be considered as representative specimens of American talent. Many of our citizens possess valuable collections of good pictures, and one would anticipate no difficulty in procuring a large number of good works suitable to be placed beside the contributions of European schools. Owing, however, to there being no guarantee for the safety of the pictures, the owners do not care to risk them or intrust them to the care of irresponsible officials.

The Gray Will Case.

The case known so long to the courts as the "Gray will case," has been on trial before Judge Barrett and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, for several days, in order to determine the question as to the testamentary capacity of Mrs. Gray in 1871, when she added a codicil to her will revoking a prior codicil, devising property in Eleventh-street, in this City, to Sarah Stark. It appeared by the testimony that the husband of Mrs. Gray, Rev. Dr. Gray, left a very considerable estate, with the provision that, if his two sons died before his wife, the latter should have the right to devise the property not otherwise disposed of by his will to whom she pleased. The sons dying, Mrs. Gray did make a will, whereby she named John Crolius and Sarah Stark, the plaintiff, as executor and executrix. Subsequently she executed a codicil giving to Sarah Stark property in Eleventh-street valued at about $20,000. Still later she executed a second codicil revoking the preceding one, and removing Sarah Stark as executrix. Before the Surrogate the last codicil was rejected for want of testamentary capacity in Mrs. Gray at the time of making it, and sustaining the first codicil. On appeal, a jury trial was ordered to try the question as to whether Mrs. Gray was of sound disposing mind at the time of making the last codicil, and whether its execution was procured by fraud or undue influence. It is claimed on behalf of Mrs. Stark that prior to the execution of the last codicil Mrs. Gray had had a paralytic stroke, and from that time to her death was not of sound disposing mind. The case was submitted to the jury yesterday, and a sealed verdict ordered.

Getting Parties Within the Jurisdiction of the Court by Fraud.

In the case of William Smith against Henry Meyers, to recover an alleged debt, a motion to discharge the defendant from civil arrest was argued at length yesterday, and testimony taken, before Judge Harden, in Supreme Court, Chambers. It is claimed on behalf of Meyers that he was enticed from Philadelphia to this City on the pretense that a criminal indictment had been found against him here, and that if he did not come voluntarily a requisition from the Governor would be obtained, and in the meantime he would have to go to prison. When he came here he discovered that there was no indictment against him, but found himself arrested on a civil warrant by the Sheriff. It is claimed that having been brought within the jurisdiction of the court by fraud, Meyers cannot to be held under its warrant. After hearing the testimony, Judge Harden decided that no misrepresentations or fraud had been perpetrated on the defendant in order to bring him within the civil jurisdiction of the court, and, therefore, denied the motion to vacate the order of arrest, with $10 costs of motion to the plaintiff.

THE SCANNELL TRIAL.

Continuation of the Case Yesterday—The Testimony of Dr. Echeverria.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady.

The examination of Dr. Echeverria, who was called on the previous day on the part of the defense, and testified in relation to the insanity of the prisoner, was continued. He said that a person may labor under an hallucination and not be insane, and cited the cases of Dr. Johnson and Michael Angelo where hallucinations existed without the presence of insanity. There are no certain symptoms by which the presence of melancholia may be always ascertained. Mental diseases may be intensified by circumstances, such, for instance, as when a man suddenly meets his enemy in an overheated barroom. The fact that the prisoner fired five shots at Donohoe showed that he was not conscious that his victim had been killed by the first shot, and was a very strong proof of his insanity at that time.

On cross-examination by District-Attorney Phelps, the witness said that the predisposing causes of insanity were general and specific. The general causes were religious and political excitements. Individual causes were intense grief, violent anger, powerful emotions, &c. Nervous and emotional temperaments naturally predispose a man to insanity. A man coming upon the scene of a homicide just at its commission, could not from the appearance of the assassin determine whether he acted from an insane emotion, or from the impulses of passion. The only way to determine whether the act was insane or not, was by investigating the history of a man for some time before the homicide was committed. An examination of a prisoner after the crime would throw but very little light upon the question of his sanity or insanity previously, and the absence of all physical traces of insanity after the act, was not even an indication of his previous condition with regard to sanity or insanity, and no examination of a prisoner in his cell, after the commission of a crime could possibly determine his mental condition at the time of the act. In all cases of insanity where there is an opportunity of watching it through its first stages it would always be found that there was a period of depression, which did not amount to melancholia, but a depression which was the first stage of it. Illusions and hallucinations as applied to insanity, were synonymous terms—both were false impressions. A delusion was a false conception, but delusions and hallucinations may exist without insanity. An insane delusion was the subject upon which the patient always acted, although he may not often talk about it, but his conduct, manner, action, everything about him will always point toward that object. The lunatic's mind will always work in some connection, but the connection must exist. Simulated insanity was often detected by the lack of such connection. For instance, if a lunatic was questioned as to his age, he might say he was a thousand years, or eternal, or dead, but he would not say "I am a hat." If he did it would be pretty good evidence that he was feigning insanity. There were numerous cases on record where an insane person had an adequate motive to commit a homicide, and he cited numerous cases of that nature. The witness could not mention an instance where an insane man had expressed a determination to commit a homicide, had frequently expressed such a threat and finally put it into execution. The attention of the witness was called to this case after the impaneling of the jury, but he made no physical examination of the prisoner. He was present when the prisoner was removed from the court-room on the first occasion of his sister being on the stand, but, having made no examination of him, he could not characterize his condition on that occasion as indicative of sanity or insanity.

The witness, in answer to Mr. Beach, said that he was resident surgeon in Ward's Island Insane Asylum, but he was compelled to leave because of his opposition to the mismanagement of that institution, and of his desire to bring to justice the keepers who murdered three patients.

Mr. Beach announced it was likely he would rest the case for the defense here.

The court then adjourned.

The St. Patrick's Parade—Communication from the Board of Police.

An application for a permit to parade was received by the Board of Police, several days ago, from the committee having in charge the arrangements for the procession of Irish societies on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th inst. It was laid before the board yesterday. A portion of the proposed route, viz.: "Through the Bowery to Chatham-street, and through Chatham-street to the east gate of the Park," is objected to by the Police Commissioners on the ground that the movement of the procession over the route proposed would obstruct the passage of cars of the the Second, Third, and Fourth avenue lines, and also those of the Bleecker-street, East Broadway and Avenue B lines, for from two to three hours. The following reply to the application was adopted and directed to be sent to the committee:

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: Your notice of an intended procession by various societies, consisting of about 30,000 persons, to occur on the 17th of March next, has been received and considered by the Board of Police, with an earnest desire to afford the largest facilities of movement on that interesting occasion consistent with the restrictive provisions of statute laws specially enacted in relation to processions and parades in the cities of this State. The notice indicates the route to be followed by the procession as leading "down the Bowery to Chatham-street, through the east gate of the City Hall Park, passing in review," &c. Considering the number of railroad lines passing through Chatham-street, it seems impossible for any procession consisting of numbers approximating 30,000 to pass through that street without violating the statute and producing the serious obstruction to the business of the people, which it was the main object of the law to prevent. Chatham-street is a narrow and always (during business hours) a crowded thoroughfare. South of the junction of Chatham with Centre-street, and from thence to the entrance of the Park, the street is occupied by five lines of street railways and their numerous switches, so that it is a physical impossibility for any procession to pass over the space indicated without violating the statute.

The Board of Police therefore find it impossible to designate any portion of the width of the street indicated, which may be used for the movement of any procession, without obstructing completely the movement of street-cars upon their tracks. No escorting body of police could accompany the march of the procession to clear the way and render the progress of the procession possible, without themselves violating the statute.

It is believed that a procession of 30,000 persons could not, under the most favorable circumstances, pass through the streets named without totally obstructing the movements of all cars and vehicles therein for a period of from one and a half to three hours. It is suggested that a modification of the route proposed, by passing through Canal-street to Broadway, down Broadway to the park, countermarching in the park and returning up Broadway, would be a means of avoiding the legal and practical difficulties which attend the route proposed, and afford a better method of attaining the end desired.

The board, anxious to aid the movement of the procession to the fullest extent permitted by laws, which the police are bound to enforce, suggest that the civic societies interested in the procession appoint fully-authorized representative persons to confer with the Board of Police to arrange a modification of the proposed route of march, so that the commendable designs of the societies may be attained without violation of the statute or serious obstruction to private business. By order of the Board of Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

President Smith, of the Board of Police, suggests another modification of the route proposed, that is: Down the Bowery to Canal-street, through Canal-street to Centre-street, and thence to the east gate of the Park. This will allow the Third and Fourth-avenue cars to pass along without impediment.

A Custom-House Inspector Arrested for Black-Mailing.

George Prindle, an inspector in the Custom-house, was arraigned at the Tombs, before Justice Hogan, yesterday, to answer a charge of black-mailing preferred against him by Harry G. Leask, hatter, of the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, who is a United States Weigher.

Mr. Leask produced two letters, one dated Feb. 7, the other Feb. 25, purporting to be signed by "L. R. Hasoner," demanding the return of $30 alleged to have been stolen by Mr. Leask from Mary Lehman, of No. 226 William-street, and threatening, in the event of a refusal, to report him to the Collector of the Port. Alarmed by the tenor of the communications, Mr. Leask consulted with Capt. Ulman, of the Fourth Precinct, who detailed Detective Matthew Fitzsimmons to work up the case. The detective found the woman Lehman, who told him the following story: She had lately returned from Germany, and a man and woman who called at her place stole $30. She told the Custom-house inspector who, on her arrival passed her baggage, and he was the man who wrote the letters. Yesterday morning Detective Fitzsimmons brought Mrs. Lehman to the Custom-house, and she there identified Prindle. The prisoner, who had just received his month's pay as inspector, admitted having written the letters, but denied any intention of blackmailing Mr. Leask. Mrs. Lehman, on being confronted with Mr. Leask in court, said that he had never called at her house. Justice Hogan held Prindle, in default of $2,000 bail, for trial. The prisoner was unable to furnish bail, and was locked up in the Tombs.

The Atlantic-Avenue Tunnel—Suits to Recover Assessments.

The old case of E. D. Litchfield, Collector of the Long Island Railroad against Elias Howard, was before Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The plaintiff brought suits to collect the assessments charged against different parties for the payment of the $130,000 levied upon property-owners for the relinquishment of steam on Atlantic-avenue.

The tunnel was built by the Long Island Railroad Company, but the franchise belonged to the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, to whom the assessments accrued, in compensation for the closing of their tunnel in 1860. The suits were first tried several years ago, resulting in favor of the plaintiff—the defendants claiming that the act under which the assessment was levied was unconstitutional. The matter was carried to the Court of Appeals, where it was decided that the plaintiff should have shown that a majority of the property-owners did actually sign the petition for the removal of steam and the appointment of Commissioners of Assessment, and the case was sent back for new trial. The hearing will be continued to-day.

AQUATICS.

Active Preparations for the Coming Season—A Boat Club at Columbia College.

Mr. Edward Blake, a young amateur sculler, publishes a challenge to row any of the leading amateur oarsmen in this country. Mr. George Englehart recently published a like proposition, which was accepted by Mr. Thomas Fearon. In the engagement with the latter, however, Englehart allows a start of three lengths, which is equal to thirty yards. Englehart will also, it is said, accept Blake's challenge, and both races will come off as early as the weather permits.

Ellis Ward proposes to row John Biglin another race, each having won two races. He claims a fifth race to decide the question of superiority between them.

The amateur oarsmen have decided to hold a grand national regatta on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia, in September next.

The Schuylkill Navy will hold its Spring regatta in May, and a number of new boats are already ordered for that purpose. Charleston, S. C., will also have an early regatta this year, and the West is making preparations of equal magnitude.

The increase of clubs during the past two years is very large, and the membership of regularly-organized clubs throughout the Union is known to be 15,000.

At last a systematized attempt has been made to establish boating as an "institution" of Columbia College. It has long been a matter of surprise, and a reproach to the college, that Columbia was not represented in the intercollegiate regattas. With every facility for rowing, and a strong set of men to pick from, it is strange nothing has been done before. But now the cause is being carried forward vigorously. Nearly every member of the college is also a member of the boat club. About twenty students, under the direction of Mr. Moore, Captain of the club, have put themselves in training at Wood's gymnasium.

The club will have a boat-house on the Harlem, and two six-oared shells and one six-oared gig by the opening of the season. Hank Ward is spoken of as the probable trainer. The trustees of the College have devoted the annual sum of $1,000 to the rowing association. A crew from the Schools of Mines, Columbia College, is also training at Wood's.

Investigation at Castle Garden—The Charges Against Muller.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at Castle Garden to investigate the charges preferred against Nicholas Muller, ticket agent. There were present Messrs. Emmanuel B. Hart, (in the chair,) Forrest, Lynch, O'Gorman, and Wallach.

Mr. C. W. Brooke, for the defense, objected to the admission of certain evidence, and characterized the whole proceeding as a conspiracy to destroy Muller politically. After some discussion between Messrs. Brooke, Wallach, and O'Gorman, Denis McGrath was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Brooke. Witness was not positive as to the date when Muller sold the ticket for Chicago. Could not tell whether it was in 1868 or 1869. In reference to the interview with Mr. Casserly, witness stated that Muller handed the ticket and the balance of the money to Mr. Casserly. Mr. Casserly, on being called, denied any knowledge of such a transaction in 1869. McGrath made a complaint against Muller in 1865, in reference to this same matter, and witness sent for Muller, who gave a satisfactory explanation of the affair, and handed him the ticket. He did not recollect receiving any money from Muller. If any overcharge had been made, it would have been brought under the notice of the Commissioners; and the fact of no action being taken gave witness the impression that there was no foundation in the charge. On cross-examination, Mr. Casserly stated that McGrath had been excluded from the Castle Garden for some time, on complaint of emigrants having lost money in his boarding-house.

Officer Kenneally, on cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, stated he had heard that his removal from duty in Castle Garden was due to Muller's influence. Told Mr. Casserly that the cause of his removal was not accepting the bribe from Muller. Did not tell the District-Attorney, the Commissioners of Emigration, or the Captain of his precinct of Muller's attempt to bribe him.

Nicholas Muller testified that the case on which he had been convicted was one of soliciting an emigrant to purchase a ticket without being duly licensed. He denied the entire charge made by McGrath, and said he never offered Kenneally a bribe to liberate Ryan. Witness then proceeded to explain the sale of the ticket to Chicago and the alleged overcharge. Mr. Casserly was again recalled and said he never heard from Officer Kenneally of the offer of the $100 bribe, and disbelieved the whole story.

George Stiles, Park Police, testified that Kenneally had used threats against Muller and said he would get even with him. The inquiry was then adjourned to this afternoon.

Base Ball—The New Nines for 1873.

The Mutual Base-ball Club, of this City, has engaged a first-class professional nine for 1873, and will be prepared to contest for the championship now held by the Boston Club. All the local nines will this year play on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, as the lease of the Capitoline expired yesterday, and the latter field has already been disposed of in lots for building purposes. The Mutual nine will be composed of the following players: Robert Matthews, late of the Baltimore Club, pitcher; Hicks, of last year's Mutuals, catcher; Start, first base; Hatfield, second base; Nelson, late of the Eckfords, third base; Holdsworth, also from the Eckfords, short stop; Gedney, left field; Eggler, centre field, and Higham, late of the Baltimore Club, right field. The nine will begin practice early in April, and will be under the management of the club secretary, Mr. A. V. Davidson. The Atlantics will play nearly the same nine as last year, with the addition of Pearce the veteran short-stop. The Eckfords will also have some of their old players, but very little is expected from this organization. Philadelphia will be represented by two nines, the old Athletics and their new rivals, the Philadelphia nine. The Baltimore nine will be much stronger, probably, than last year, and the Bostons will have the same players with the exception of Gould and Rogers. In Chicago, Troy, and Cleveland efforts have been made to re-establish the base-ball clubs formerly existing in those cities, but, so far as heard from, without success.

A Prisoner Attempts to Escape—He is Captured, Tried, Convicted, and Sent to State Prison.

Yesterday morning, while the prisoners were being conveyed from the prison van to the General Sessions Court-room, one of their number named John Sullivan, indicted for larceny from the person, broke loose from the court officers and rushed at headlong speed through the building and down the stairs, closely followed by the officers. Having gained the entrance from the City Hall Park, he jumped clear from the upper step to the ground, and tumbled over the chains into the snow around the fountain. He regained his feet in an instant, and was darting across, several yards ahead of his pursuers, when he was seized by Officer McKnight and held. The prisoner made a determined resistance, but the officer caught him by the throat and held him until the court officials came up. Sullivan was taken back to the court-room, was arraigned a few minutes after, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, and was sent to State Prison for four years. The affair was kept so quiet that neither the Recorder nor any of the parties present in the court were aware of its occurrence until hours after.

Confession of a Criminal in Kings County, Long Island, Jail.

John Sweeney, a convict in the Kings County, Long Island, Penitentiary, after accusing himself of leading the life of a thief and burglar since he was sixteen years old, confesses to having, in company with others, knocked down and robbed a man in this City, in some street off Broadway, near Trinity Church. He seems not to know the exact locality, or even year of the event. The victim afterward, he says, died in Bellevue Hospital. Sweeney states he makes this statement to ease his conscience. The District-Attorney, on being informed of the convict's confession, said that he was aware of the facts from other sources.

St. David's Day—National Welsh Festival.

To-day is the feast of St. David, the patron of the Cymraeg, and the Welsh, the descendants of the ancient Britons, will celebrate the anniversary by wearing the "leek." St. David is supposed to have lived in the days of King Arthur, about the middle of the sixth century, and was Archbishop of St. David's, Pembrokeshire. The wearing of the leek is supposed to have originated on the occasion of a victory gained by the Welsh over the Saxons on the saint's birthday. David commanded his countrymen, and ordered them, as a distinguishing sign, to fix a leek in their hats previous to the commencement of the battle. The custom was observed at court up to the reign of Henry VIII.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union.. 89⅛	100 Quicksilver Pref.. 55
100 do..........c. 89⅛	100 Panama..........c.106
600 do.......... 89⅛	1000 Erie Railroad...... 66
200 do.......... 89⅛	100 do..........s3. 66
300 do.......... 89⅞	100 do.......... 66⅛
100 do.......... 89⅛	1000 do.......... 66
200 do.......... 89⅛	1200 do.......... 66⅛
100 do..........c. 89⅛	100 do.......... 66⅛
700 do.......... 89⅛	1900 do.......... 66⅛
400 do.......... 89⅛	1000 do..........c. 66⅛
1300 do.......... 89⅛	1400 do.......... 66⅛
700 do.......... 89⅛	300 do..........c. 66
1000 do.......... 89⅛	2000 do.......... 66
100 do.......... 89⅛	300 do.......... 65⅞
300 do.......... 89	300 do.......... 65⅞
300 do.......... 88⅞	500 do.......... 66⅛
700 do.......... 89	300 do.......... 66
300 do.......... 89⅛	100 Rock Island.......113⅛
200 do.......... 89⅛	200 Lake Shore.....c. 92⅞
400 do.......... 89⅛	400 do.......... 92⅞
46 do.......... 89⅛	400 do.......... 93
400 do..........c. 89⅛	1500 do..........c. 93
200 do.......... 89	400 do.......... 93⅛
200 do.......... 89	400 do.......... 93
900 N. Y. C. & Hud...103	300 do.......... 92⅞
500 do..........102⅞	300 do..........c. 92⅞
300 do..........102⅞	100 Union Pacific.....c. 34⅛
200 do..........c.102⅞	100 do.......... 34⅛
800 do..........c.102⅞	100 do.......... 35
300 do..........102⅞	100 do..........s3. 35
400 do..........102⅞	400 do.......... 34⅞
900 Pacific Mail....... 62⅞	1000 do..........c. 34⅞
500 do.......... 62⅛	600 do.......... 34⅞
1900 do.......... 62⅛	100 do.......... 34⅞
500 do..........c. 62⅛	400 Harlem.........b3.130
200 do.......... 62⅛	300 do..........130⅛
100 do.......... 62	400 do..........130
100 do.......... 61⅞	200 Tol. & Wab....... 73⅞
200 do.......... 61⅞	200 do.......... 73⅞
300 do.......... 61⅞	100 do.......... 74
200 do.......... 61⅛	400 do.......... 74⅛
100 do.......... 61⅛	100 do.......... 74
500 do.......... 61	200 do..........c. 73⅞
100 do.......... 60⅞	200 do.......... 73⅞
300 do.......... 60⅞	200 Ohio & Miss....... 45⅛
200 do.......... 60⅞	100 do.......... 45⅛
500 do.......... 60⅞	500 do..........c. 45⅛
100 do.......... 60	300 do.......... 45⅛
200 do..........c. 60	1400 do.......... 45⅛
100 do.......... 59⅞	800 Boston, H. & Erie. 8⅛
300 do.......... 60	200 do.......... 8⅛
100 do.......... 60⅛	1500 do.......... 8⅛
200 do.......... 60⅛	400 C., C. & I. C....... 40⅛
100 do..........c. 60⅛	100 do..........b3. 40⅛
1600 do.......... 60⅛	800 do.......... 40⅛
100 do..........c. 60⅛	200 do.......... 40⅛
100 do.......... 60⅛	500 do.......... 40⅛
400 do.......... 60⅛	500 do.......... 40⅛
300 do.......... 60⅛	200 do.......... 40⅛
100 do.......... 60⅛	100 do.......... 40⅛
300 do.......... 60⅛	300 do.......... 40⅛
100 do.......... 60⅛	100 do.......... 40⅛
400 do.......... 60⅛	500 do..........c. 40⅛
100 do..........c. 60	400 do.......... 40⅛
500 do..........s3. 60	100 do.......... 40⅛
100 do.......... 60⅛	100 do..........b3. 40⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.116⅛	$60,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114⅛
5,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65,n.114⅛	24,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 S. C. 6s, new,	200 Pacific Mail.....c. 60⅛
Jan. & July.. 20¾	100 do..........c. 60⅛
4,000 N.Y.7s, B.L., R.105⅛	100 do..........c. 60
5,000 N.Y.Cen. 6s, '83. 94	100 do.......... 60
5,000 N.Y.Cen. 6s, '87. 91⅛	100 do..........c. 59⅞
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 97	100 do..........c. 59⅞
17,000 do.......... 97⅛	200 do.......... 60
2,000 Mich. So. S. F..103⅛	100 do.......... 60⅛
6,000 Buf. & E., new. 98	100 do.......... 59⅞
6,000 Pac. 7s, G'd by	200 do.......... 59⅞
St. of Mo..... 98⅛	200 do.......... 59⅞
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B...104	100 do.......... 59⅞
4,000 do..........104⅛	300 do.......... 59⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 86⅛	3100 do.......... 59⅞
2,000 do.......... 86⅛	200 do.......... 59⅞
4,000 do.......... 86⅛	400 do.......... 59⅞
21,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 76	400 do..........c. 59
4,000 do.......... 76⅛	100 do.......... 59⅞
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 76⅛	700 do.......... 59⅞
27,000 do.......... 77	100 do.......... 59⅞
7,000 do.......... 76⅞	100 do.......... 59⅞
3,500 Chic.& N.W.1st. 98	100 do.......... 59⅞
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st... 98	300 do.......... 59⅞
5,000 D.,L.&W.Conv.100	100 do.......... 59⅞
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st,	200 do.......... 59⅞
St.Louis Div. 90	100 do.......... 59⅞
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d. 98⅛	100 do.......... 59⅞
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th.. 85	300 do.......... 59⅞
1,000 St.L. & I.M.1st. 95⅛	500 do.......... 59
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st,	100 do.......... 58⅞
La Crosse Div. 91⅛	900 do.......... 58⅞
2,500 Mar. & Cin. 1st. 91	300 do.......... 58⅞
5,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st. 91⅛	1000 do.......... 58⅞
9,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 28⅛	300 do.......... 58⅞
2,000 do.......... 27⅞	1000 do.......... 58⅞
5,000 do..........s3. 27⅛	200 do.......... 58
5,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st.102⅛	100 do.......... 58
32,000 Pac.R. of Mo.2d. 80	400 do.......... 58¼
5 Bk. of N.America.104	1200 do.......... 58⅛
45 Ger.-Amer. Bank.102⅛	600 do.......... 58⅛
10 Amer. Ex. Bank..112	600 do.......... 58⅛
100 Cum. Coal & I.... 87	200 do.......... 58⅛
400 Harlem R....b. c.129	600 do.......... 58
100 do..........129⅛	1000 do.......... 57⅞
100 do..........129⅛	600 do.......... 57¾
100 Adams Ex......... 95	2100 do.......... 57⅞
200 West. Union..b. c. 89	400 do.......... 57⅞
300 do.......... 88⅞	200 do.......... 57⅝
200 do..........c. 89	200 do..........c. 57⅞
100 do..........c. 88⅞	200 do.......... 57⅞
1300 do.......... 88⅞	800 do.......... 57⅝
200 do.......... 88⅞	100 do.......... 57⅝
100 do.......... 88⅞	1400 do.......... 57⅝
300 do.......... 88⅞	1200 do.......... 57⅛
200 do.......... 88⅞	2000 do.......... 57
800 do.......... 89	500 do.......... 56⅞
100 do.......... 88⅞	100 do.......... 56⅞
300 do..........c. 88⅞	400 do..........c. 56⅞
100 do..........c. 88⅞	200 Erie R....b. c..c. 66⅛
100 do.......... 89	500 do..........c. 66⅛
400 do.......... 88⅞	100 do..........b3. 66⅛
600 do.......... 88⅞	200 do.......... 66⅛
900 do.......... 88⅞	1400 do.......... 66
500 do.......... 88⅞	900 do.......... 65⅞
100 do.......... 88⅞	1200 do.......... 65⅞
500 do.......... 88⅞	1600 do.......... 65⅞
300 do..........c. 88⅞	100 do..........c. 65⅞
700 do.......... 88⅞	100 do.......... 65⅞
1900 do.......... 88⅞	17 Erie R. Pref....... 79½
300 do.......... 88⅞	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 73⅛
25 N. Y. C. & Hud...103	100 do..........c. 73⅛
400 do..bet. call.102⅞	200 Panama R....b. c.1.6
300 do..........c.102⅞	200 do..........106⅛
200 do..........102⅞	500 do..........105
200 do..........102⅞	100 Chic. & R. I.......113⅛
200 do..........102⅞	300 do..bet. call.113⅛
100 do..........b3.102⅞	100 do..........113⅛
800 do..........102⅞	100 do..........113⅛
100 do..........c.102⅞	300 do..........113⅛
300 do..........102⅞	300 do..........b10.113⅛
65 P., Ft. W & C. G'd. 94	300 B., H. & E....b. c. 8⅛
50 L. S. & M. So..... 93	200 do..........b3. 8⅛
100 do..bet. call. 92⅞	300 do..........b30. 8⅛
100 do.......... 93	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 46
200 do..........c. 92⅞	100 do..........b3. 46
1200 do.......... 92⅞	900 Del., L. & West...102
400 do..........b3. 92⅞	5 Alb. & Sus........ 93
500 do..........c. 92⅞	200 Long Island..b. c. 75
400 do.......... 92⅞	200 Mor. & Essex..... 91⅛
400 do..........c. 92⅞	200 do..bet. call. 91⅛
1800 do.......... 92⅞	300 Pac.R. of Mo..b.c. 51
800 do.......... 92⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.b.c.c. 45⅛
200 do.......... 92⅞	200 do.......... 45⅛
100 Union Pac....b. c. 34⅛	300 do.......... 45⅛
200 do.......... 34⅛	500 do.......... 45⅛
100 do..........c. 34⅛	200 do..........s3. 45⅛
800 do.......... 34⅛	900 do.......... 45⅛
100 do..........b3. 34⅛	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 40⅛
800 do.......... 34⅛	100 do..........b3. 40⅛
200 do..........c. 34⅛	500 do.......... 40⅛
100 do.......... 34⅛	1000 do.......... 40⅛
200 do.......... 34⅛	600 do..........b3. 40⅛
1000 do.......... 34⅛	200 do..........s3. 40
200 do.......... 34⅛	300 do.......... 40
200 do..........c. 34⅛	100 do.......... 39⅞
200 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 91	100 do..........b3. 40
50 do.......... 92	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$50,000 US.6s,R.,'81b.c.116⅛	$3,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..118⅛
5,000 do..........116⅛	4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20, R.,'65.115⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116⅛
10,000 do..........c.115⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

900 Western Union... 88⅞	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅞
500 do..........c. 88⅞	100 do..........b3.102⅞
500 do.......... 88⅞	300 do..........102⅞
300 do.......... 88⅞	300 do..........c.102⅞
200 do..........c. 88⅞	300 do..........102⅞
600 do.......... 89	1800 do..........102⅞
400 do.......... 89⅛	100 do..........102⅞
500 do.......... 89⅛	200 do..........c.102⅞
800 do.......... 89⅛	200 do..........b60.104
600 do.......... 89⅛	200 do..........c.102⅞
100 do..........c. 89⅛	100 do..........102⅞
800 do.......... 89⅛	100 do..........c.102⅞
1000 do.......... 89⅛	300 do..........b3.103
300 do.......... 89⅛	300 do..........103
500 Pacific Mail....... 56⅞	500 do..........103⅛
800 do.......... 56⅞	100 do..........103⅛
200 do.......... 57	100 Tol. & Wab......c. 73⅛
200 do.......... 56⅞	400 do.......... 73⅛
500 do.......... 56⅞	700 Erie Railroad...... 65⅞
1500 do.......... 56⅞	100 do..........s3. 65⅞
500 do.......... 56⅞	2000 do.......... 65⅞
500 do.......... 56⅞	500 do..........c. 65⅞
100 do.......... 56⅞	500 do.......... 66
100 do.......... 56⅞	100 do.......... 65⅞
300 do.......... 56⅞	200 do..........c. 65⅞
2000 do.......... 56⅞	1000 do.......... 66⅛
1200 do.......... 56⅞	2400 do.......... 66⅛
1500 do.......... 56	100 do..........b3. 66⅛
1000 do.......... 56⅞	400 do..........c. 66⅛
200 do.......... 56⅞	200 do.......... 66⅛
900 do.......... 56⅞	500 do..........s3. 66⅛
100 do.......... 56⅞	400 do..........b3. 66⅛
100 do..........c. 56⅞	300 do..........s3. 66⅛
500 do.......... 56⅞	200 do.......... 66⅛
200 do.......... 56⅞	500 do.......... 66⅛
100 do.......... 56⅞	500 do.......... 66⅛
200 do.......... 56⅞	300 do..........c. 66⅛
800 do.......... 57	300 do.......... 66⅛
500 do.......... 57⅛	300 Lake Shore....... 92⅛
400 do.......... 57⅛	100 do.......... 92⅛
300 do.......... 57⅛	1200 do.......... 92⅛
300 do.......... 57⅛	200 do.......... 92⅛
200 do.......... 57⅛	100 do.......... 92⅛
500 do.......... 57⅛	500 do.......... 92⅛
1100 do.......... 57⅛	100 do.......... 92⅛
400 do.......... 57⅛	200 do.......... 92⅛
200 do.......... 57⅛	200 do..........c. 92⅛
500 do.......... 57⅞	200 do..........b60. 94
1000 do.......... 58	500 do.......... 92⅛
700 do.......... 58⅛	1400 do.......... 92⅛
400 do.......... 58⅛	100 do..........c. 92⅛
1200 do.......... 58⅛	600 do..........c. 92⅛
600 do.......... 58⅛	100 do..........b30. 93⅛
600 do.......... 58	200 do.......... 92⅛
400 do.......... 58⅛	700 do.......... 92⅛
100 do..........c. 58⅛	200 do..........c. 92⅛
200 do.......... 58⅛	200 do.......... 92⅛
300 do.......... 58	500 North-western..... 81⅛
1400 do.......... 57⅞	100 St. Paul Pref........ 74
100 do..........b3. 58	400 Rock Island.......113⅛
300 do.......... 57⅞	100 do..........113⅛
400 do.......... 57⅞	200 do..........b10.113⅛
600 do.......... 57⅞	400 C., C. & I. C....... 40
800 do.......... 57⅞	200 do.......... 39⅞
1200 do.......... 57	1200 do.......... 40
100 Canton........b60.103	500 do.......... 40⅛
200 Ohio & Miss....c. 45⅛	200 do..........b3. 40⅛
1200 do.......... 45⅛	700 do.......... 40⅛
400 do.......... 45⅛	1400 do.......... 40⅛
200 do..........c. 45⅛	100 Union Pacific...... 34⅛
300 do.......... 45⅛	200 do..........c. 34⅛
1100 do.......... 45⅛	100 do.......... 34⅛
300 Pacific of Mo....... 50	600 do.......... 34⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo...... 45	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 So. Car. 6s, new,	1000 W. U. Tel....b.c. 89⅛
Jan. and July... 20¾	200 do.......... 89⅛
1,000 Ill. Coup. B.,'79. 97	100 do.......... 89⅛
2,000 Cent. Pac. G. B.104	200 do.......... 89⅛
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.. 86⅛	100 do..........c. 89⅛
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 76⅛	200 do.......... 89⅛
5,000 do.......... 76⅛	1500 do.......... 89
2,000 do..........c. 76	300 do.......... 88⅞
19,000 B., H. & E 1st.. 37½	500 do.......... 89
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 89	500 do.......... 89⅛
100 Adams Express..... 94⅛	300 do.......... 89⅛
200 U. S. Express...... 71	200 do.......... 89⅛
15 American Ex....... 68	500 do.......... 89
200 Con. Coal of Md... 51⅛	100 Quicksilver Min.. 44⅛
100 do..........b10. 51⅛	600 N.Y.C.&H.R. b.c.103
500 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 56⅛	200 do..........b3.102⅞
1500 do.......... 56⅛	200 do..........102⅞
400 do.......... 56⅛	200 do..........102⅞

100 Pacific Mail....... 56⅞	200 N. Y. C. & H R..c.102⅞
2500 do.......... 56⅞	200 do..........102⅞
500 do.......... 56⅛	200 do..........c.102⅞
200 do..........c. 55⅞	600 do..........103
400 do.......... 56	500 Erie Railway....... 66⅞
1000 do.......... 55⅞	600 do..........b3. 66⅛
500 do.......... 55⅞	3700 do..bet. call. 66⅞
1300 do.......... 55½	1900 do.......... 66⅛
500 do.......... 55⅞	200 Harlem..bet. call.129⅛
500 do.......... 55⅞	400 do..........b30.130
300 do..........c. 55⅞	600 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 92⅞
1100 do.......... 56	300 do..........c. 92⅛
500 do.......... 56⅛	300 do.......... 92⅞
1000 do.......... 56⅞	100 do..........c. 92⅞
200 do.......... 56½	1100 do.......... 92⅞
700 do.......... 56⅛	400 do..........b3. 92⅛
200 do..........c. 56⅞	300 Panama....b.c.s3.106
300 do.......... 56⅞	200 do..........106⅛
300 do.......... 56⅞	200 Illinois Central...129⅛
500 do.......... 57	18 do..........120
500 do.......... 56⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts. Gd. 89
300 do.......... 56⅞	300 C., C., C. & Ind.... 90
600 do.......... 56⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 89⅞
100 do.......... 56⅞	300 Chic. & R. Is..b.c.113⅞
200 do.......... 56⅞	100 do..........c 113
500 do.......... 56⅞	100 Mil. & St.Paul.b.c. 53
500 do.......... 56⅛	100 Tol., Wab.& W. b.c. 73⅞
300 do.......... 56⅞	200 do.......... 73⅞
500 do.......... 56½	200 do..........c 73½
100 do.......... 56⅞	50 Chic. & Alton Pf..112⅛
300 do.......... 56⅛	500 Ohio & Miss..b.c.c. 45½
400 do.......... 56½	700 do.......... 45⅝
200 Union Pac.....b.c. 34⅞	100 Morris and Essex. 91
300 do.......... 34⅞	100 H. & St. Jo....b30. 47
400 C., C. & I. C..b.c.c. 40	

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.116⅝	100 North-western Pf. 89⅛
500 Mariposa L. & M.. 16	100 Harlem R.....b30.130
100 United States Ex. 74	100 do..........130
600 N. Y. C. & Hud...103	100 do..........129⅛
100 do..........103⅛	3900 Erie Railroad...... 66⅞
100 do..........103⅛	400 do..........s3. 66⅛
400 do..........103⅛	400 do..........b3. 66½
600 do..........103⅛	1000 do.......... 66⅛
200 do..........103⅛	200 do..........s3. 66⅞
100 do..........103⅛	300 do.......... 66⅞
700 do..........103⅞	300 do..........b3. 66⅞
500 do..........b3.103⅛	400 do.......... 66⅛
200 do..........b3.103⅞	600 do..........b3. 66⅛
300 do..........s3.103⅛	1100 do.......... 66⅞
300 do..........103⅛	800 do..........s3. 66⅛
500 North-western R. 81⅛	400 do..........s3. 66⅛
800 Western Union... 89⅞	200 do..........b3. 66⅞
1100 do.......... 89⅛	1200 do.......... 66⅞
100 do.......... 89⅞	300 Panama Railroad.106⅛
400 do.......... 89⅞	700 do..........107
600 do.......... 89⅞	200 do..........107⅛
900 do.......... 89⅞	300 do..........108
2100 do.......... 89⅞	200 Rock Island R....113⅞
2800 do.......... 90	1200 Lake Shore....... 92⅞
2900 do.......... 90⅛	900 do.......... 92½
1100 do.......... 90⅛	1400 do.......... 92⅞
400 do.......... 90⅛	1300 do.......... 92⅞
100 do.......... 90	100 do..........b3. 92⅞
1400 do.......... 90⅛	200 do..........b3. 92⅞
2000 do.......... 90⅛	200 do.......... 92⅞
800 do.......... 90⅛	600 do.......... 92⅞
1500 do.......... 90⅛	800 Union Pacific R... 34⅛
200 do.......... 90⅛	100 do..........s3. 34½
1500 do.......... 90⅛	200 do..........b3. 34⅞
1900 do.......... 90⅛	100 do.......... 34⅞
2600 do.......... 90	600 do.......... 34⅞
300 do.......... 89⅞	600 do..........b3. 34⅞
100 do.......... 89⅞	400 St. Paul Pref....... 73⅞
400 Pacific Mail....... 56⅛	100 do..........b30. 74⅛
100 do.......... 56⅛	200 do..........b3. 73⅞
1500 do.......... 56	500 do.......... 73⅞
600 do.......... 56⅛	100 do.......... 73⅞
100 do.......... 56⅛	200 St. Paul R........ 53
200 do.......... 56½	50 Fort Wayne R..... 93⅛
300 do.......... 56⅞	100 B., H. & Erie..s3. 8⅛
200 do.......... 56⅞	500 do.......... 8⅞
500 do.......... 57	200 do..........b3. 8⅞
600 do.......... 56⅞	200 do..........s3. 8⅞
500 do.......... 56⅞	100 do.......... 8⅞
800 do.......... 56⅞	270 Morris & Essex R. 91
1200 do.......... 57	300 Ohio & Miss. R.c. 45⅞
100 do.......... 56⅞	600 do.......... 45⅞
200 do.......... 56⅞	100 do..........b3. 45⅞
400 do..........c. 57	200 do.......... 45⅞
200 do.......... 57⅛	600 do.......... 45⅞
900 do.......... 57⅛	200 do..........b3. 46
700 do.......... 57⅛	100 do.......... 46
700 do.......... 57⅛	200 do..........b3. 46⅛
200 do.......... 57⅛	1800 do.......... 46⅛
100 do.......... 57⅛	100 do.......... 46
200 do.......... 57⅞	500 Toledo & Wabash. 73⅞
500 do.......... 57⅞	200 do.......... 73⅞
300 do.......... 58	300 do.......... 73⅞
500 do.......... 58⅛	400 do.......... 73⅞
700 do.......... 58⅛	200 C., C. & I. C. R.... 40⅛
600 do.......... 58⅞	600 do.......... 40⅛
300 do.......... 58⅛	100 do.......... 40⅞
400 do.......... 58⅞	1000 do.......... 40⅛
300 do.......... 58⅛	1100 do.......... 40⅛
1000 do.......... 58	400 do.......... 40⅛
1300 do.......... 58⅛	100 do..........b3. 40⅛
400 do.......... 58	200 Atlantic & Pa. Pf. 20
500 do.......... 57⅞	100 do.......... 22⅛
100 do.......... 57⅞	100 do.......... 26
100 do.......... 57⅞	100 do.......... 26⅛
200 do.......... 58	200 do.......... 26⅛
1700 do.......... 57⅞	100 do.......... 26
1700 do.......... 57⅞	600 Pacific R. of Mo... 49

FRIDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 114¼@114⅜ ₱ cent. The market is free from excitement, but is held steady on the calculation of a better demand for Exchange as we get into the Spring months. At present the rates and supply of Bills on London are at least 1@1¼ ₱ cent. below the points at which it would pay the Bankers to ship Gold. The demand for Exchange was decidedly larger than yesterday, at the low figures of 108¼@108⅜ ₱ cent., and at the close of the day the leading houses were holding 60 days' London at 108½ ₱ cent.

The Money market has not been cheap to the Brokers to-day on call loan, or in the way of carrying Stocks over the day, but there seemed to be an impression at the close of Bank hours that there was "Money enough to go round" at the rates, notwithstanding the violent disturbance in share values since Wednesday night. The result upon speculation at the Stock Exchange, after a very large business through the forenoon, was to impart firmness to the general list, and to stay the decline in Pacific Mail, which was violently tossed about between 62 and 55¼ ₱ cent. earlier in the day. The business in this Stock was enormous in amount, and while no signs of failure among the *Bulls* were apparent, the prevailing impression seemed to be that the support of the Stock had been very greatly weakened since the break of Wednesday.

At the close of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. The general market had a firm appearance. The decided *Bullish* feature of the day's speculation was the rise in Erie Stock, on the higher London quotations. In the Public Funds and Railroad Bonds the changes since yesterday were unimportant. Money at the close of the day was 7 ₱ cent. Interest, and a bonus of a thirty-second of one ₱ cent. over night.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 28.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅛
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅞	103
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113⅜
Pacific Mail	61⅞	57⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞	73⅞
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	45⅞
Western Union Telegraph	89⅛	89⅞
Erie	65⅞	66⅞
Union Pacific	34⅞	34⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	40⅛	40⅞
Toledo and Wabash	73⅞	73⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	45⅛	45⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Feb. 28, 1873.

Gold receipts	$1,892,173 43
Gold payments	1,750,710 52
Gold balance	36,083,842 19
Currency receipts	2,314,363 53
Currency payments	923,493 82
Currency balance	23,065,032 83
Customs	849,000 00

The last prices for the Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

5 ₱ ct. reg., '81......116⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65......114⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81......118⅛	5-20 reg., '67......114⅛
5-20 reg., '62......115⅛	5-20 coup., '67......116⅛
5-20 coup., '62......115⅛	5-20 reg., '68......114⅛
5-20 reg., '64......115⅛	5-20 coup., '68......115⅛
5-20 coup., '64......115⅛	10-40 reg......111⅛
5-20 reg., '65......115⅛	10-40 coup......114⅛
5-20 coup., '65......116⅛	5s, coup., '81......113⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65......114⅛	6s, Currency......114⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old...... 80	Rhode Island 6s......100⅛
Tenn. 6s, new...... 80	Arkansas 6s, funded...... 35
Va. 6s, consol. bonds.. 54⅛	Texas 10s of 1876...... 75
Va. 6s, def. bonds...... 14⅛	Ohio 6s, 1881......104
N. Carolina 6s, old...... 28	Ohio 6s, 1886......106
N. C. N. C. R. Co.coup. 60	Kentucky 6s...... 97⅛
N.C.N.C.R.Co.ex-cou. 44	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77... 96
N. C. Fund. Act '66...... 22	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79... 96
North Carolina, new.. 17	Michigan 6s, 1878...... 96
N. C. special tax...... 14⅛	Michigan 6s, 1883...... 96
S. C., Jan. and July...... 20⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L..105⅛
S. C., April and Oct...... 23	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L..105⅛
S. C. Fund. Act '66...... 22	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74...107
Missouri 6s...... 94	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75...107
California 7s......108	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77...107
Cal. 7s, large bonds......106	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78...107
Connecticut 6s......105	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74...105

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have lost the services of an old and valued servant by the resignation of Mr. Thomas T. Firth, their Treasurer, who retires on account of impaired health. If we mistake not, Mr. Firth was one of the earliest Treasurers of the Road, when its success was deemed questionable by many timid people, even to the extent of connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburg by continuous rail. Now that it has grown into a corporation involving over a hundred millions in Stock and Bonds, Mr. Firth is entitled to the retired list on honorable terms. Mr. Edmund Smith, for some time one of the Vice-Presidents of the Company, is made the successor of Mr. Firth. The selection, we are informed, is not only a proper, but well-deserved recognition of the ability and services of Mr. Smith, who is thoroughly familiar with the finances of the Road.

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in February, was as follows:

Jan. 31, 1873, by balance		$82,307,183 70
Receipts during the month—		
On account of customs	$13,112,129 18	
On account of gold notes	3,509,500 00	
On account of internal revenue	163,521 13	
On account of 3 ₱ cent. certificates	530,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	121,067 60	
On account of transfers	7,681,731 45	
On account of patent fees	1,944 00	
On account of miscellaneous	7,406,796 28	
On account of disbursing accounts	6,512,459 61	
On account of Assay-office	318,379 66	
On account of interest accounts, viz.: In coin	2,843,458 56	42,299,001 64
Total		$104,607,184 36
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$29,297,732 98	
Post-office drafts	273,471 69	
Disbursing accounts	7,333,497 37	
Assay-office	266,464 78	
Interest accounts, viz.: In coin	4,760,689 77	
In currency	7,530 00	41,000,683 39
Balance		$63,606,431 02
Balance to credit Treasurer of the United States	$47,375,295 65	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	14,857,832 49	
Balance to credit Assay-office	1,318,053 48	
Balance to credit interest accounts, viz.: In currency	16,350 00	$63,606,531 62
Receipts for customs in the month of February, 1873		$13,112,129 18
Receipts for customs in the month of February, 1872		14,941,969 18
Decrease, February, 1873		$1,829,830 00

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month of February:

Deposits of gold—		
Foreign coins	$36,500 00	
Foreign bullion	33,000 00	
United States Bullion	150,500 00	
Jeweler's bars	59,000 00	$329,000 00
Deposits of silver, including purchases—		
Jewelers' bars	8,000 00	
Foreign coins	6,000 00	
Foreign bullion	10,000 00	
United States bullion, (contained in gold,)	2,500 00	
United States bullion, (deposits,)	65,000 00	
United States bullion, (Lake Superior,)	500 00	
United States bullion, Nebraska	45,000 00	
United States bullion, Colorado	47,000 00	
United States bullion, Utah	100,000 00	
United States bullion, Nevada	165,000 00	
United States bullion, Idaho	4,000 00	453,000 00
Total deposits		$772,000 00
Amount payable in bars	$543,000 00	
Amount payable in coins	230,000 00	773,000 00
Gold bars stamped	70,736 45	
Silver bars stamped	230,235 73	300,972 18
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage—Gold	70,736 45	
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage—Silver	253,489 91	$324,226 36

We should have mentioned yesterday, in speaking of the March interest on the Union Pacific Income Loan, that the Bonds will have to go to the office in Boston for verification before the coupons are paid. This arrangement may be attended with some inconvenience, but it is really the interest of the holders of the Bonds that the recent forgeries should be definitely separated from the genuine Bonds.

The attention of the Coal trade and of large Coal consumers will be attracted to the advertised programme (Circular No. 1 for 1873) of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The weeks Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,922,249; amount marketed, $3,927,482.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

No. 20 WALL-ST., March 1.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than 500 miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the present year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5 66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of Road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph line, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE THE LIMITED amount remaining unsold of the first mortgage EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them as a secure investment.

Price for the present, 88 and accrued interest. Further information furnished on application.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange-court.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1873.

COFFEE—The cargo of 3,300 bags Rio by the Sophia was placed on private terms. Market firm, but quiet. Desirable lots offered with reserve. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, but low grades Gulf have been quoted off ⅛c.@¼c., with Uplands steady. Sales, 2,250 bales, including 2,082 bales to shippers, 173 bales to spinners, and 164 to speculators. For forward delivery, a fair movement was recorded at an advance of 1-16c. ₰ lb. Sales have been made of 16,650 bales, (of which 5,500 bales last evening, and 11,150 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with March contracts, closing at 19 7-16c.; April at 20 9-16c.@20⅝c.; May at 20 15-16c.; June at 21 5-32c.; July at 21 3-16c., on a rather weak market. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,059 bales, including 1,362 bales from Norfolk, 850 bales per rail. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 18,456 bales, and for the week 104,268 bales, against 105,727 bales the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,763,694 bales, against 2,238,665 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅝	21	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	22⅝	23	23⅛	23⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted dull since our last, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. The reported dealings have been wholly in a jobbing way. Offerings comparatively fair of other than desirable shipping Extras, which were scarce. Sales have been reported of 7,900 bbls., all told, including very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 65, chiefly at $6@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 10@$7 60, chiefly at $7 35@$7 50 for very good, partly from store; very good to very fancy do., $7 60@$8 40; very poor to very good shipping Extra White, $6 75@$7 35, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 50 ₰ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in limited request at drooping rates. Sales 530 bbls. at from $6 70@$8 35 for ordinary to very choice shipping, and $8 35@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₰ bbl. ....California Flour quiet but steady; 100 bbls. choice Extra sold at $10 50 ₰ bbl....Rye Flour has been quiet since our last, at $3 90@$6 15 for interior fine to very fancy superfine, the latter an extreme, ₰ bbl. Sales, 290 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ₰ bbl.....Corn-meal has been in less demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 35@$3 40, from dock; $3 25@$3 50 for White do., and $3 85 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 200 bbls.....Bag-meal quiet at $1 15@$1 20; Bolted do. at $1 35@$1 60....Oat-meal at $7 25@$9 ₰ bbl.

FRUITS—A firm market has been noted for foreign on a fair inquiry for distribution; sales, 1,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 07½@$2 10; 1,000 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 35@$2 50; 250 boxes Valencia do. at 7¼c.; 200 bbls. Currants at 6¾c.; 100 casks Turkey Prunes at 7¼c.@7½c.; 25 bales Languedoc Almonds, and 500 boxes Maccaroni on private terms, and small lots of Citron at 39c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in rather more request for milling and shipment, but the bids have been generally 1c.@2c. a bushel under the views of holders, who have been claiming the outside rates of yesterday for desirable lots; hence transactions have been restricted, only 21,000 bushels having been reported sold, at $1 60½ for a full boat-load No. 2 North-western, afloat, for export; $1 64 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, (a small lot,) for milling; $1 64 for fair do., afloat, for export, and $1 52@$1 53 for inferior Spring, from cars, for do. For Prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, there were bids of $1 65, with $1 66 asked, for full boat-loads. Winter Wheat dull and altogether nominal in price. A small lot of Red Western sold at $1 85 ₰ bushel....Corn has been quoted a shade cheaper, on a fair offering, leading to rather more activity, mostly on old mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels, at 65c. for good old Mixed Western, afloat; 67¼c. for choice do. do., the latter an extreme quotation to-day; 63c. for good do., in store; 63½c.@64¼c. for new Mixed Western; 64c.@66c. for new Yellow do.; 66c. for White do., part to arrive; 60c.@62c. for Yellow Jersey. For forward delivery, Mixed Western was offered at 62½c. for May, but without transactions....Barley and Barley-malt inactive at nominally unaltered figures....Oats have again improved slightly, on a fair trade demand and reduced offerings of desirable lots. Sales have been reported of 46,000 bushels at 51c.@53½c. for new Mixed Western; 49c.@50½c. for new Black do.; 51½c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 51c.@53c. for new White Western....Some car-lots of State Buckwheat were placed at 80c. ₰ bushel. Market very dull.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of domestic Cloth, 500 rolls light weight sold at 12½c.; quoted at 12c.@12½c. for standard, prompt, and 14¼c.@15c. for do., Summer deliveries. Bags dull, but firm; quoted at 15c. Stock here of Bags, 3,400 bales, and of Bagging, 10,800 bales; and at Boston, of Bags, 1,500 bales, and of Bagging, 2,200 bales. Gunny Cloth quoted at 11c.

HEMP—The main call has been more Jute Butts, of which further sales of 4,500 bales, here, were made at 2¾c.@2⅞c., cash and 60 days; and 2,500 bales, for future delivery, on private terms. Other kinds quiet at unchanged rates. Stock, here, as made up by Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co., include 43,330 bales Manila, 52,000 bales Jute, and 65,400 bales Jute Butts; and at Boston, 13,000 bales Manila, 8,400 bales Jute, and 27,009 bales Jute Butts.

HOPS—Trade has been unsatisfactory. The demand has been confined to lots wanted for prompt use, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers on other than strictly prime lots of new. The receipts of domestic, as well as the imports of foreign, have been much lighter. The arrivals of domestic have been only 174 bales for the week, making the total since Sept. 1, 20,078 bales. The imports of foreign for the week, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells have been only 72 bales all told, making the total since Sept. 1, 19,665 bales. The week's exports have been 222 bales. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Western, growth 1872, 40c.@55c.; crop of 1870, 8c.@15c.; Old Olds, 8c.@5c. Bavarians, 40c.@50c.; English, 35c.@40c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 35c.@40c.; California, 50c.@60c. The stock of new here is estimated at about 7,500 bales; of old, 13,000 bales.

METALS—Copper has been quoted about steady, but inactive; 100,000 lbs. sold at 34½c.@34¾c. ₰ lb.... Iron generally tame, on the basis of about previous quotations, including Glengarnock Pig at $57; Eglinton do. at $55@$56; Gartsherrie at $60; No. 1 American Pig, at $50; No. 2 do. at $45@$48; Wrought Scrap at $67 50@$68; English Rails at $70@$71, gold. Offering of stock rather free, but demand very limited....Lead quiet at about former figures; 100 tons Spanish sold at $6 37½, gold....Of Spelter, 100 tons changed hands at 6¼c.@6¾c., gold, ₰ lb.; market steady....Pig-tin inactive and rather weak as to price; sales, 200 slabs Straits at 31¼c., gold. Tin Plates have been quoted stronger, on a more confident inquiry, favored by the more encouraging foreign advices; sales, 1,000 tons Charcoal at $11 87½@$12; 3,000 boxes do., March and April deliveries, at $11 75, closing at $12@$12 25 for I. C., here; 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 75; 2,500 boxes do., to arrive, at $10 62½@$10 75, closing at $10 50@$11; 1,000 boxes Coke at $10 37½@$10 50, closing at $10 25@$10 75; 500 boxes Coke Terne at $9 75, closing at $8 75@$9 75, gold, ₰ box....Zinc dull at unchanged rates.

MOLASSES—Dull, but firm; 50 hhds. new crop Ponce sold at 65c.; 140 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 71c.@75c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm and in fair demand, with sales reported since our last of 2,400 bbls. Strained and good Strained at $3 75@$3 85; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $4@$4 10; 140 bbls. Pale at $6 25@$7 20 ₰ bbl....Tar saleable and firmer; 400 bbls. Washington changed hands at $3 50@$3 62½ ₰ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been more confidently sought after and quoted stronger; sales, 460 bbls., in lots, at 66¼c.@67c., closing with 67c. bid.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet on the basis of 8¾c. in bulk....Refined dull and weak here at 19½c....At Philadelphia, sales were made of 2,000 bbls. Refined, early delivery, on private terms, quoted heavy and somewhat nominal at 18¾c.; and 12,000 bbls., last half of May, at 19¾c.@19¼c....Refined, in cases, moderately inquired for and quoted generally at 26¼c.; 20,000 cases sold on private terms....Naphtha, dull and nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand for early delivery at about previous quotations. Sales, 325 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $15 15@$15 25, chiefly at $15 25, and 60 bbls. Western Thin Mess at $14 75 ₰ bbl....For early delivery sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, June option, at $15 25. And for Chicago delivery, 500 bbls. do., May, on private terms, quoted at $15 75....Dressed Hogs in less demand, and quoted down to 6½c.@7¼c. for City, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Western....Cut-meats in moderate request at about steady rates; sales, 25 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lbs., at 12c.; 175 tcs. do., 10@15 lbs., at 11¼c.@11¾c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7c; 1,000 fresh Shoulders at 7c; 51,000 lbs. Bellies, 11@12½ lbs, at 8¼c.@9c.; 10,000 lbs. do., 7@8 lbs., at 9¼c., an extreme rate; 300 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders delivered to vessel at 6c.; 450 boxes do., March options, at 6c.; 400 boxes do., Chicago deliveries, early, at 4¼c.@4¾c., chiefly at 4⅞c.; 100 boxes Short-cut Hams, 14 lbs., at the West, on private terms.... Bacon has been in less demand and rather less firm, though not quotably as to price; sales, 350 boxes Short Clear, part at 8c.; 750 boxes do., March, at 8c.; 250 boxes do., last half of March, at 8c.; 450 boxes Long Clear, early, at 7⅝c.; 50 boxes fancy City do., at 8c., free on board; 2,750 boxes Long and Short Clear, March deliveries, at 7⅝c. and 8c. And for Chicago delivery, 150 boxes Cumberlands at 6⅜c.; 150 boxes Long Clear at 6⅝c.; 200 boxes Short Rib at 6⅞c.; and 650 boxes Short Clear at 7c.@7¼c. ₰ lb....A moderate trade has been noted in Lard for early delivery at about former quotations, though with the advantage in favor of purchasers. Sales, 800 tcs. Western Steam at 8¼c.@8⅜c., chiefly at 8⅜c.; 250 tcs. Western Kettle at 8⅝c.; 150 tcs. City Steam at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; and 750 tcs. Refined on private terms. For forward delivery there has been a decidedly brisk movement reported, at, however, less buoyant rates, mostly in March contracts. Sales have been reported of 7,500 tcs. Western Steam, March options, at 8⅜c.; 500 tcs. do., April, at 8 9-16c.; 1,250 tcs. do., May, at 8¾c.; 1,000 tcs. do., buyer 90 days, at 8⅝c., and 500 tcs. do., same option, at 8 13-16c., buyer paying brokerage....Beef products steady but dull....Butter and Cheese in moderate request, and strictly desirable grades quoted firm.

SALTPETRE—Quiet at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold. Stock here, 2,500 bags, and at Boston, 5,000 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been in more demand at 9c.@9¼c. for prime to very choice; sales 1,100 bags chiefly at 9c. Other kinds dull. Stock of Calcutta Linseed here, as made up by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., 30,000 bags, and at Boston, 11,200 bags, and of Bombay do. there, 15,400 bags; Calcutta quoted here at $2 67½, gold, ₰ bushel.

SUGARS—The general market for Raw Sugars shows weakness under freer offerings, especially of Muscovadoes. The demand is moderate at the ruling figures, mostly for refining stock. We quote fair to good refining Cuba at from 8⅝c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, 9¼c.@9⅝c. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,002 hhds. and 758 boxes, including 800 hhds. Centrifugal at equal to market rates; 50 hhds. inferior refining Cuba at 7¾c.; 99 hhds. Martinique at 7⅝c.@8c.; 53 hhds. Demerara at 10¼c.@10⅝c.; 520 boxes Centrifugal, part old, at 9⅝c.; 238 boxes Clayed, high grades, at 9¾c.@9⅞c., chiefly at 9⅝c., and 214 hhds. Melado on private terms. Refined in less demand, with Hards quoted down at 12c.; A's, 10¾c.@11⅛c.; and Yellows, 9¼c. to 10½c.

TALLOW—Sales 142,000 lbs. good to prime at 8¼c.@9c.; market steady. Other kinds of stock quiet and unchanged.

TEAS—Have been in slack demand and weak in price. Sales, 2,800 half-chests Green and 800 half chests Formosa Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in fair demand at steady rates; 400 hhds. sold at 7¾c.@13½c. Seed Leaf has attracted rather more attention at former figures; sales, 600 cases, 1871, New-York, on private terms; 100 cases, 1871, Connecticut, at 35c.@65c.; and 150 cases, old crop, Sundries, at 8c.@12c. Havana quiet, yet quoted as before; 200 bales sold at 88c.@$1 10.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91c.; sales, 300 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been comparatively tame, but rates have been quoted steady. The chartering business has been very moderate. Vessels for Petroleum, Grain, and Lumber in most demand, and offered with reserve....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 3,125 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-16d. ₰ lb.; 24,000 bushels Corn at 8½d. ₰ bushel; 700 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 1,600 boxes Cheese, in lots, at 45s. ₰ ton; and 3,000 bbls. Resin (taken some days since,) at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d., chiefly at 2s. 9d., ₰ 280 lbs., but these figures are now considerably under market quotations. Also, an Italian bark, 389 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. ₰ bbl. and £10 gratuity....For Glasgow, by steam, 600 tcs. Lard, at 45s. ₰ ton; 300 bbls. Apples, at 4s. ₰ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 8¼d. ₰ bushel, and 100 hhds. Tallow, at 40s. ₰ ton.... For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. 4½d. ₰ quarter, and a British bark, 349 tons, with Sugar, from Trinidad, P. S., reported at 45s.@50s....For Antwerp, by sail, 800 boxes Bacon, at 47s. 6d. ₰ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 650 tcs. Lard at 50s., and 800 pks. Beef on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 5,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ₰ bushel; 700 tcs. Lard at 50s. ₰ ton....For Hamburg, by sail, 200 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, and 50 hhds. Tallow at 42s. 6d.@45s. ₰ ton, and 500 bbls. Resin at 5s. 6d. ₰ 280 lbs. Also, an Italian bark, about 450 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.....For Marseilles, Havre, or Dunkirk, an American bark, 555 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 175 tons, hence, with equal to about 7,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms, and a British bark, 257 tons, with equal to about 9,000 cases do., at 35c. to the Mediterranean, and 40c. to the Adriatic....For Salonica, an Italian brig, 251 tons, with about 7,400 cases Petroleum, at 44¼c., and £7 gratuity....For Constantinople or Odessa, an Italian bark, 531 tons, with equal to about 18,000 cases Petroleum, at 45c.....Three or four vessels for Petroleum, (including two for direct ports, Mediterranean,) were under refusal at the close....For the River Platte, an American bark, 474 tons, hence, with lumber at $25, and primage; and a British ship, 1,059 tons, (to arrive,) with do., from Boston, at $21 and primage....For the south side of Cuba, and back, an American brig, 347 tons, at 52½c....For New-York, two American brigs, 430 and 292 tons, and one British brig, 312 tons, with sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $4 50@$5; a British bark, 302 tons, and two American barks, 485 and 460 tons with Sugar from Matanzas, at $4 75@$5; two American brigs, each 275 tons, with Molasses from do., reported at $1 75; two British brigs, 209 and 192 tons and a British schooner, 107 tons, with Sugar and Molasses reported from Ponce, P. R., at 40c. and $3 75, gold; an American bark, 231 tons, with Logwood from Jamaica, at $5; two British brigs, 293 and 182 tons, with Salt from Inagua, and another, 276 tons, with do. from Turk's Island, at 13c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1873.

The Beef market has been steady but slow, since our last daily report. Prices have ranged from 10½c.@13½c. ₰ lb., weight from 5½ cwt. to 10 cwt. on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows still continue in small demand. The run has been heavy and the prices are low; extreme range, $35@$65 ₰ head. A few nice Veals were sold at 11½c. ₰ lb. Sheep continue firm from 5¼c.@8c. ₰ lb., quality generally nice, with a few thin Sheep on the tail end. Trade in Hogs is firm but small on advanced rates. Live Hogs from 5⅛c.@6c. ₰ lb.; City Dressed from 6⅞c.@7⅞c. ₰ lb., including Light Pigs; Western Dressed from 6c.@6⅞c. ₰ lb.

SALES.

C. Khan sold for self 157 Illinois Steers, from fair to good from 11½c.@13c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 76 nice Illinois Steers, from 12c.@13½c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 120 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Fuller & Co. sold for T. Klemens 49 common Illinois Steers, from 10¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 79 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@13c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 132 fair Illinois Steers, with a nice top, from 11c.@13c. ₰ lb., weight from 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; for J. Dufley, 64 Ohio Steers, with a few Oxen mixed in, from 10¼c.@13½c. ₰ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 10 cwt. W. Fitch sold on commission in various lots on yesterday forenoon, 24 cars of Illinois Steers, quality from common to good, prices from 10c.@13c., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8 cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market, J. N. Pidcock sold 90 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,270 lbs., at 8c. ₰ lb.; 220 Ohio Sheep, weight 22,007 lbs., at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; held on sale 3½ cars of choice Sheep.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 391 Sheep, weight 35,878 lbs., at 7¾c. ₰ lb., 237 Sheep, weight 21,138 lbs., at 7¼c. ₰ lb.; 92 Sheep, weight 9,844 lbs., at 7¼c. ₰ lb. J. Kirby sold 184 Sheep, weight 15,724 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₰ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 11,340 lbs., at 5¼c. ₰ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Communipaw Yards, 138 head of horned Cattle, 499 Sheep, 1,873 Hogs.

Two cars reached Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, to-day, 1,224 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,208 head, or 424 cars, against 421 cars for same time last week. Market dull and weak at yesterday's prices. Yard full of cattle of excellent quality. Scarcity of cars for shipping in time for Albany market caused buyers to hang back in hopes of further decline. Most of stock will be shipped in first hands. Sales, 145 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,228 lbs.@1,275 lbs. at $5@$5 40; 68 head Indiana steers, averaging 1,241 lbs. at $5; 39 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,116 lbs.@1,433 lbs., at $5 30@$6 50; 37 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,157 lbs.@1,191 lbs., at $4 62½@$4 85; 37 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,135 lbs., at $5 30. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,400 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week. Market closed weak at full ¼c. off from last week's closing rates. Buyers and sellers still ½c. apart; but little doing. Scarcity of cars prevents shipping. Sales, 456 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 82 to 93 lbs., at $6@$6 62½; 176 Ohio Sheep, averaging 81 lbs., at $4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,300 head, against 20,000 head for the same time last week. Market slow at yesterday's prices; but few loads in pens, and all sold; had there been a moderate supply, prices would have declined. Sales, 450 Ohio Hogs, averaging 210 lbs., at $5 55; 168 Indiana Hogs, averaging 120 lbs., at $5 25.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Cattle market opens dull. The attendance was small and the receipts moderate, but the quality good. There was scarcely enough business done to establish a market. Compared with prices last week, the sales thus far show a decline of ½c. The market for Milch Cows shows no decline. The supply of Sheep and Lambs is good; the market is quiet and a trifle lower; average quality good; fine wool Sheep, 5c.@7½c.; coarse do., 6¼c.@7c.; Lambs, 7c.@8½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 29; No. 2, $1 19@$1 19½, cash or seller March; $1 21⅛@$1 21½, seller April; No. 3 Spring, $1 05½@$1 07; Rejected, 90½c.@91c. Corn steady at 31¼@31½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 31⅞c. seller April; 36c. seller May; Rejected, 27¾c. Oats in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 at 26c., cash; 28¼c. seller April. Rejected, 23¾c.@23¾c. Rye firm and scarce at 64c.@65c. for No. 2. Barley buoyant and unsettled at 71c.@72½c. for No. 2 Fall; 58c.@62c. for No. 3. Provisions steady. Pork a shade higher at $13 20@$13 25, seller March; $13 50 seller April. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs quiet at $5 50 for mixed weights. Whisky dull and a shade lower at 86c. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, and 17,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged; business small. Wheat irregular at $1 25@$1 26 for No. 2 Spring; $1 75@$1 80 for No. 3 Fall. Corn steady at 31⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed at East St. Louis, on track; 33c. in elevator. Oats slow at 27c. for No. 2 at East St. Louis, on track; 27½c. in elevator. Barley dull at 65c.@70c. for No. 2 Spring. Rye dull at 68c. for No. 2. Whisky steady at 88½c. Pork better at $14, seller March and April. Dry-salted Meats less active; not much disposition to operate; sales of Shoulders at 4¼c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides spot, 7c., loose. Bacon strong at 6c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominal at 7¾c. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@$5. Cattle dull and unchanged at $3@$5 50 for native Steers; $3@$5 for Cows and Heifers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, and 1,400 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; no sales reported; quoted at Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 65; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 59; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 70; White Canada, $1 70@$1 96; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn easier; sales, 1,200 bushels Western, in store, at 52c.; 2,000 bushels, on track, at 51c. Oats firm; sales, 300 bushels Western at 42c. Barley quiet; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; four-rowed State 90c. Rye firm; sales, 1,200 bushels Western at 85c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt—Sales nominal at $1. The balance of the market is unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Clover-seed steady at $8 87½@$9 50. Timothy nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2 10. Flour in improved demand for home consumption, but no export demand; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 50; State do., $8 75@$9; High Grades, $9 75@$11 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 90@$1 96; Amber, $1 97@$1 98; White, $2 10. Rye steady at 85c.@87c. Corn in improved demand; Yellow, 58c.@59c.; White, 62c. Oats unchanged; White, 49c.@50c.; Mixed, 47c.@48c. Petroleum weak; Crude, 13¾c.; Refined, 18¾c.@19c. for March; 19⅛c.@19¼c. for April. Whisky quiet at 91c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Flour quiet at $7 60@$8. Wheat dull and lower at $1 65@$1 70. Corn quiet at 39c. Rye quiet at 80c.@82c. Oats quiet at 30c.@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Provisions firm; advancing tendency. Pork firm; sales of City at $14; held at $14 25. Lard steady at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Steam; 8c.@8¼c. for Kettle; offerings light. Bulk Meats strong at 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, buyer March; 7¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady at 6c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs firm at $4 85@$5 10 for shippers; $5 20@$5 35 for butchers; receipts, 1,800. Whisky firm at 86c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—Tobacco active and unchanged; sales 330 hhds. Flour steady and in fair demand at unchanged prices. Grain unchanged. Pork firm and advanced, at $14 50. Bacon steady at 6c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12½c.@12¾c.; Plain, 12¼c., all packed. Lard steady and in fair demand at 8¼c.@8¾c. for choice Leaf in tierces; 9¼c.@9¾c., in kegs; Steam, 7¾c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and steady at 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders; 7c.@7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¼c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 9¼c.@10c., all loose; ¼c. higher for packed, for round lots; small lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky lower, but demand rather active at 86c.@87c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 28.—Flour steady but dull; sales 800 bbls. at $8 95 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn dull; sales 16,000 bushels at 60c.@61c. Barley steady; sales 1 car Bay Quinte at $1 10. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted, $1 25 for Unbolted, ₰ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ₰ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 80c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 27 for No. 1, $1 20⅛ for No. 2. Oats in fair demand and higher at 28c. for No. 2. Corn firm and scarce at 33c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and unchanged at 65½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 74½c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments 4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, but held firm, at $1 70 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 65 for No. 2 Red. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. for Mixed; 42c. for Ears, on track. Oats steady at 41c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum steady at 16c. for car lots; 24c.@24¼c. for State Oil, legal test.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine unsettled at 62c. Resin dull; no sales reported. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 25 for Hard; $3 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar unsettled at $1 60.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Cotton in fair demand; Middlings, 19¼c. Net receipts, 3,327 bales; gross, 4,241 bales. Exports to the Continent, 298 bales; coastwise, 126 bales. Sales, 1,300 bales; last evening, 4,500 bales. Stock, 204,473 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,976 bales; gross, 30,761 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 27,709 bales; to the Continent, 11,302 bales; coastwise, 4,704 bales. Sales, 30,050 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; ordinary, 17c.; Good Ordinary, 17⅞c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 984 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,073 bales; to the Continent, 300 bales; coastwise, 1,308 bales; sales, 588 bales; stock, 58,986 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,192 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,716 bales; to the Continent, 4,630 bales; coastwise, 4,015 bales; sales, 2,898 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 574 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,473 bales, sales, 300 bales; stock, 36,289 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 4,973 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,359 bales; coastwise, 5,049 bales; sales, 3,375 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 28.—Cotton weak; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 1,767 bales; exports, coastwise, 71 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 76,436 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,311 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,615 bales; to the Continent, 1,575 bales; coastwise, 2,694 bales; sales, 3,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 28—10½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 90⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛, ex dividend.

2 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛@92¼ for money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by ⅛ ₰ cent. Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 89⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 52⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,250,000f. during the past week. Rentes 55f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, including 4,000 for export, and 3,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 525,000 bales, including 196,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 89,000 bales, including 57,000 bales American. Actual export 6,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable March, at 9 7-16d., and from same ports, deliverable February, at 9 7-16d. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 560,000 bales, including 365,000 American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 7d.@11s. 10d. ₰ cental for average California White; 12s. 4d.@12s. 8d. for Club do.; 11s. 3d.@12s. 2d. for Red Winter. Flour, 28s.@28s. 6d. ₰ bbl. for Western Canal. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 34,000 quarters, all of which were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, January and February, at 9½d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, including 13,000 quarters American. Produce—Petroleum, 18d. ₰ gallon for Spirits and 19d. for Refined.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 47s. 6d.@48s. ₰ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Spirits Petroleum, 19d. ₰ gallon. Tallow, 5s. 3d. ₰ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 17¾d.@18d. ₰ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.@£10 15s. ₰ ton. Linseed-oil, £33 10s. ₰ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 48s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 27, via KEY WEST, Feb. 28.—Exchange irregular; on United States, 60 days, Currency 11¼@12¼ ₰ cent. premium; short sight, 11¾@12¾ ₰ cent. premium; on London, 42¼@43 ₰ cent. premium; on Paris, 25 ₰ cent. premium.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary cases.—3695, The Chrome Steel Company vs. Gaynor et al., 3808, Gruhn et al. vs. Green; 3857, Hixon et al. vs. Guerin; 3861, White et al. vs. Wood; 3873, Weed vs. Welder et al.; 3888, Roussean et al. vs. Halsted; 3891, Ruckman vs. Halsted; 3898, Havemeyer et al. vs. Hunt; 3907, Cook vs. Acker et al.; 3908, Taylor et al. vs. Denickson et al.; 3910, Smith et al. vs. Muller; 3911, Brueckner vs. Hollander; 3912, Havemeyer vs. Dretich; 3913, Mortimer et al. vs. Clark et al.; 3782, In the matter of Thayer vs. Bookstaver. Argument Calendar—3845, Seger vs. Bolhm.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barden.

Rush, &c., *vs.* Marston et al.; motion granted, without costs.

Muller *vs.* Perrin; motion granted on condition, with $10 costs; see opinion.

Wilcox & Co. *vs.* Phillips; terms of order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 28.

By Judge Freedman.

Church of the Redeemer *vs.* Crawford; taxation of costs affirmed.

Witthaus et al. *vs.* Kendall; motion granted.

Davoll *vs.* Hume; objections passed upon, with leave, &c.

Candler, Jr., *vs.* Commercial Fire Insurance Company; order granted.

Schneider *vs.* McCabe & Knox; order for new trial granted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Ordered, that this Court will hold a session of the Court at the Court-house in the City of New-York, commencing on the 24th of March, at 11 A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.

HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 13 Astor-place, New-York; THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge, PUBLISH A MEMORIAL OF ALICE AND PHŒBE CARY, WITH SOME OF THEIR LATER POEMS. By MARY CLEMMER AMES. Illustrated by two portraits on steel. In one volume, crown 8vo, cloth extra. Price, $2.

This book, issued just before Christmas, received immediate attention from the public, and has passed rapidly through several editions. It is exceedingly readable, and engages the reader's interest from beginning to end. The journals have almost without exception spoken in the warmest terms of the book, and a few of these notices are given below.

From the Cleveland Leader.

"Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, a lady who has won renown as an able, clear-sighted newspaper writer, has reared to the memory of Alice and Phœbe Cary one of the most beautiful and fitting monuments ever built within the covers of a book."

From the Watchman and Reflector.

"The narrative of the early lives of Alice and Phœbe, in that humble home in the Miami Valley, is one that any appreciative reader will want to read over and over again. It is a piece of painting more real and life-like than was ever put into colors."

From the Churchman.

"The story of the life of these sisters is touchingly and beautifully told; and though the biographer laments the difficulties and the imperfections of her work, we are convinced that it could not have been committed to better hands."

THE REVIVAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK FOR THE MILLION. This little work contains 64 pages of choice Revival Hymns and Tunes for Prayer and Social Meetings, Sunday-Schools and Congregations. Among the many gems we would name "Where is thy Refuge, Poor Sinner?" "I will Never Cast Him Out," "Save, O Jesus, Save," and "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth by." Price 10 cents, mailed; $8 per hundred. Publishers, HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1873.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, on the 27th day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steam-ship *Vanderbilt*, of 3,187 tons measurement.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandant of the yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.

The government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.—THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 1. At 10½ o'clock, at their Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, rose-wood and black-walnut parlor suites in reps, black-walnut centre and side tables, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, bookcases, wardrobes, patent sofa bedsteads, hall-stands, extension-tables, lace and brocatel window curtains and cornices, cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, an assortment of perfumery, fancy soaps, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on March 3, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company; $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 59 mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-street, New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, March 1, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo N. M. Haven, and can be seen on Pier No. 6, East River. Immediately after, balance of cargo Evelyn, and can be seen on Pier No. 3, East River.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., will sell on MONDAY, March 3, and following days, at 4 P. M., a choice private library of scarce, curious, and valuable books, American and foreign.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING OF NEW STYLES, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 1, AT MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, NO. 838 BROADWAY, AND AT ALL THE BRANCHES.

BARGAINS IN BURLAPS, BAGGINGS, buckrams, woolens, cloths, cassimeres, &c., at low prices for cash. A. LESTER & CO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 64 Irving-place, corner 18th-st.—Persons seeking governesses, teachers, copyists, saleswomen, seamstresses, machine operators, or companions, can be well supplied by calling at the above address; references required.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—Understands the work perfectly; has two years' City reference; is called "obliging, quiet, and industrious;" can be vouched for as strictly honest and sober; wages, $15 or $16. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a German young woman, or will make herself useful; very respectable; a good waitress, chamber-maid, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy young English Protestant girl in a private family; has good references from her former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK who understands all kinds of cooking; soup, meat, game, boning, larding; is an excellent baker, and makes desserts, creams, jellies; can give the best of references. Call or address at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, intelligence office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GIRL, A SITUATION IN a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches; has good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to cook, wash, and iron for a private family; or to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; very good City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 18th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDING her duties, a young, tidy woman, with excellent City references; no washing; wages $20. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy German girl, in a private family; has good references; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, A SITUATION in a boarding-house; has good references; would not object to assist in the washing; understands pastry and good, substantial cooking; can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, for the City or country; excellent cook and baker; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH PARISIAN dress-maker desires work at reasonable prices; patterns cut; fancy machine sewing done in the highest style of the art. Mme. Hanson, No. 87 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER. — A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English lady of many years' experience, desires the management of a boarding-house or a house rented in furnished rooms; understands cooking, catering, and housekeeping; is courteous and obliging; excellent references. Call or address A. B., No. 924 6th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.

INFANT'S NURSE.—SPEAKING PURE Parisian French, an educated Irish Catholic; young, neat, and fully competent; long City references; wages $16. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY Protestant girl, in a private family; has good references and understands her business; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADIES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-class help by applying at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—UNDERSTANDS HER business and all its branches; no objection to a large family; best City reference. Call or address, stating wages, No. 162 East 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED American laundress solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at home; excellent reference. Apply at No. 100 West 24th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE; CAN be engaged immediately; best references. Inquire for doctor or wife, (late employers), at No. 61 Lexington-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A neat young girl; understands the care of children and is a good sewer; can operate on machine. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; JUST DISengaged on account of family going abroad; understands her duties perfectly; best of City references; wages $16 to $18. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNderstands fully the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; has lived with some of the best families in the City; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 4 West 38th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 19 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, married man, would like a good situation; four years' reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 138 East 32d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORist and landscape gardener, German, single; is fully competent, and has had charge of green-houses and graperies; can give first-class recommendations; would like to take charge of some private place. Inquire at Nos. 695 and 743 Broadway, in flower-stores.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARdener, who understands his business in all its branches. Address Woodley & Glover, florists, No. 781 Fulton-st., for W. D., Brooklyn, Long Island.

TO TOURISTS.—A RESPECTABLE AND well-educated young man, speaking English, French, German, and Italian, would be of service to an American family, or to an invalid gentleman as courier and traveling servant; knows well Europe, Africa, Egypt, &c.; would make himself generally useful; unexceptionable reference. Address METZ, Grüsli Hotel, No. 63 Greenwich-st., New-York.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN man, nineteen years old, who speaks a little English, and has a good handwriting. Address F., No. 203 10th-av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED—GERMAN PREferred; must be a Protestant. Apply Monday at 11 A. M., to WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park-place.

GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES may hear of good situations at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

NURSE.—A WET-NURSE CAN HEAR OF A good situation in a private family, by applying at No. 85 Marion-st., from 10 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO CANVASS for advertisements for first-class publications; part salary and part commission; a good opportunity for a smart, active, energetic man to commence, or who has a little experience; good references required. Address Box No. 1,407 Post-office.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF this City, two girls, one as cook and washer, one to do up stairs work and sewing; Scotch, German, or Swiss. Call at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, from 11 to 2 o'clock, P. M. A. B. Mills.

WANTED—A FOOTMAN; MUST BE SINgle, and fully understand the duties. Apply, stating full particulars, to L. P., *Times* Up-town Branch Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. VERMONT DIVISION.

This is the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other Atlantic Port. We recommend these Bonds as combining PROFIT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. past due BONDS; also, coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO. NO. 14 WALL-ST.

8 PER CT. GOLD BOND.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

COMPLETED ROAD.

First Mortgage

Only $16,000 Per Mile

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

RENDERING THE LARGEST INCOME OF ANY FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITY UPON THE MARKET.

For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND SEVEN PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS, (EXTENSION,)

DUE 1899. FOR SALE BY

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN, NO. 58 WALL-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co., No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.

Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.

Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW MCKINNEY, First Vice-President,
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President,
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President,

William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander E. Orr,
John H. Cheever,	Aaron Claflin,
Abel Denison,	George H. Brown,
George H. Bissell,	Christopher Meyer,
William H. Breeden,	G. P. Lowrey,
John Q. Hoyt,	William H. Foster.
William Foster, Jr.,	

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY BONDS.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County, sealed proposals will be received by WALTER C. FONDA, County Treasurer, until March 20, 1873, for ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($118,000) IN BONDS OF THE COUNTY.

The first $20,000 coming due March 1, 1887, and $20,000 each year thereafter until 1892, when $18,000 will be due. These bonds are of the denomination of $500 each. Interest payable semi-annually on the 1st days of March and September, and will be ready for delivery on or before the 1st day of April, and will be sold with accrued interest from 1st of March.

All proposals must be addressed Walter C. Fonda, County Treasurer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

VIRGIL C. TRAVER, GEO. H. BEATTYS, WALTER C. FONDA, } Committee.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of eighteen (18) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, until March 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of ....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co., BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven-Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS, Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON, 70 William-st., N. Y.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1873. }

AN ELECTION FOR FOUR DIRECtors of the first class and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on SATURDAY, March 8. Polls open from 4 to 5 P. M. The annual meeting of the association will be held at 5 P. M. same day and place.

W. D. STROBEL, JR., Corresponding Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO. (CONSOLIDATED,) Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,800,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st., New-York.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co., BANKERS, No. 25 PINE-ST.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

PROPOSALS SOLICITED FOR $250,000

of Paterson (N. J.) City Funding Bonds, running one, two, three, four, and five years, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable Sept. 1 and March 1; $30,000 of the Principal payable March 1, 1874, $40,000 1875, $50,000 1876, $60,000 1877, $70,000 1878. Denominations, $500.

Issued free and exempt from all State, county, and municipal taxes in New-Jersey.

The Funded Debt of Paterson is only $1,131,000. Assessed valuation of taxable property in 1872, $22,000,000. Estimated real valuation, $40,000,000. Annual increase of debt limited to $95,000.

Sealed proposals for the above bonds with accrued interest are solicited, to be addressed, "William Swinburne, Controller, Paterson, N. J.," and indorsed, "Proposals for Funding Bonds," and to be received by MONDAY, March 10, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, Paterson, at which time and place said proposals will be publicly opened by the Controller and the Department of Finance.

The right to accept or reject any or all proposals, in whole or in part, is reserved. Parties must be ready to take the bonds within one week after acceptance of proposals.

W. W. EVANS, Prest. Board of Aldermen and of Dept. of Finance.
WM. SWINBURNE, Controller.
PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 21, 1873.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 290 BROADWAY.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five directors and three inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $32,306 09 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 8th of March, 1873.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.

FEB. 12, 1873. Great Western Railway of Canada.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of March next, there will be drawn by lot, at the office of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, in the City of Springfield, State of Illinois, twenty-three bonds of said company. Notice of the bonds so drawn will be given in due time.

S. H. MELVIN, President

Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company

FEB. 26, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST. Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Feb. 21, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED, "Proposals for Bonds," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on MONDAY, March 3, for the purchase of $180,000 seven per cent. Public Park Bonds, due in 1915. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the city.

F. H. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1873. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE transfer books of this company will close at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 3d of March, and remain closed until the 18th of March. Per order, THEO. E. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE—HOME, GERMAN-AMERICAN, ST. NICHOLAS, and others.

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

REVENUE STAMPS.—ALL DENOMINATIONS bought and sold by D. H. ANTHONY, No. 44 Wall-st.

7s.—NEW-YORK STATE REGISTERED BOUNTY SEVEN PER CENTS.—For sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1.—DON GIOVANNI.—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Miss Kellogg, Signor Vizzani.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT.—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK.—Mr. E. Sothern, Mrs. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers. Matinée at 1½.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE.—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Fateman. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. G. W. Havel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WILL O' THE WISP.—Mr. Charles Abbott. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS.—Mr. Lee Sagwell, Mlle. Diani. Matinée at 1½.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.—Mme. C. Urso, Miss Ida Htill, Mr. G. W. Morgan.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2.—READINGS by Mr. George Vandenhoff.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-emmently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EVENING EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We observe that Assemblyman "Mike" NORTON, of this City, has introduced a bill "providing for the examination and settlement of certain newspaper claims against the City and County of New-York." This is identical with a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. WEISMANN. Both these measures will, we trust, be reported adversely by the committees, if they are ever reported at all. We have had more than enough legislation on this subject already, and the people of New-York will not sit quietly by and see the Legislature give authority to newspaper claims amounting to over $1,000,000, which the courts have, so far, refused to recognize. Nearly every newspaper claim which had any validity whatever has been satisfactorily disposed of by the Board of Audit, acting on the recommendations of a highly competent Board of Examiners. Among the claims which are being resisted in the courts, and for whose benefit it is assumed that the bills before the Legislature have been drafted, are the following: New-York *Argus*, $145,016; *Official Railway News*, $178,633; *Home Gazette*, $42,219; the *Sunburst*, $33,132; *Globe and Evening Press*, $79,361; the *Stockholder*, $75,871. Our readers will bear for the first time of the existence of most of the newspapers which have trumped up these enormous bills against the City Treasury. The advertisements were, for the most part, the result of a corrupt bargain with some Tammany office-holder, to whom it was agreed to pay a third or a half of the proceeds. Tammany has stolen enough already without being allowed to have a fresh "rake" at the public expense. Members of the Legislature who have any reputation to lose had better keep clear of the bills in question.

In the organization of another attack upon the public purse, we find "Billy" COOK and "Mike" NORTON acting in conjunction. These disinterested Tammany patriots want to legalize certain additions to the salaries of judges and court officers, made by the infamous Board of Supervisors of 1868, and indorsed by the hardly more respectable board of 1870. In the first place, the Supervisors had no legal authority to make such additions to the salaries of County officers already fixed by the Legislature; and in the next, the fact of their having resolved to raise certain salaries is a very sufficient reason for the present Legislature declining to imitate a precedent set by a gang of men of so questionable a record as the old and new Boards of Tammany Supervisors.

In his inaugural message, Gov. DIX called attention to the fact that out of 887 bills passed by the Legislature of 1872, only 126 were of a general character, the remaining 761 being private or local. It is pretty obvious that the Legislature of 1873 will, in respect of special legislation, need a good deal of firmness to avoid leaving a record nearly identical with that of its predecessor. As pointed out by our correspondent, 973 bills have, up to the present date, been introduced into the Legislature, of which 178 have been passed. Our correspondent certainly allows a wide margin in asserting that there is hardly one in five of these bills fit to be placed on the statute-books of a great State. It would be well for the Legislature to keep in view the recommendation of the Governor to the following effect: "It would greatly diminish the labor of legislation, if, in all cases where a general law could be made applicable, special laws should be avoided, and certainly, as a rule, special privileges or immunities should not be granted to any class of citizens which, upon the same terms, should not equally belong to all others."

Speaker BLAINE, who came better than most of his fellow-members out of the Credit Mobilier investigation, yesterday made a ruling which was peculiarly sensible and comprehensive. He said that no Congressman could properly vote on a measure which affected his interests as one of a small number of persons—one of a stock company, for instance; while he might vote on any measure which affected his interests as a member of the community, or as one of a class so large and general that his individual interest would be insignificant. This suggests an admirable rule for Congressmen to observe in their investments. If none of them had ever bought any stock, except such as could be affected in value only by general legislation, the scandal and humiliation of the Credit Mobilier affair would never have occurred.

The Last Days of Congress.

The Forty-second Congress will end its term on Monday next. In reviewing its history for the past two years, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that it has wasted a great part of its time, and that, as a representative body, it has not given the people specially good reason to be proud of it. Certainly it has had no lack of occasion for statesmanship. Many grave problems have been presented to it. Some few of them have been considered. But the result, either in enactments or in debate, has not been entirely satisfactory.

What we might have expected of several hundred men, picked from as many constituencies, and put together in a chamber to discuss and to treat the interests of the country, is not what we have received from this Congress. We might have anticipated that it would undertake to relieve in the most skillful manner the burdens of taxation; that it would pay some attention to the disorders of the currency; that it would seek to probe the causes of the discontent of the laboring classes; that it would attempt to restore to something like their former vigor and freedom the cramped and embarrassed industries of the country. It has done very little of this kind. At least one able man in each House is fully competent to deal in a practical spirit with the adjustment of taxation, but the proposals of these gentlemen have been carried because they happened to influence largely the control of the machinery that can compel a party vote. What has been done has been well enough, but it has been very far from all that might have been done. With the exception of a rather crude measure, reducing the taxation, and partially redistributing it, which was forced through at the end of the last session, nothing has been accomplished for the material interests of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury has been left to the free indulgence of his peculiar vagaries. Congress has neither guided nor restrained him. The Secretary has practically ignored the need of the country for a sounder currency; but Congress has ignored it quite as much. The discussion for a few days of Senator SHERMAN'S queerly constructed bill has been all we could get from either body. The question of protection *versus* freedom of commerce is certainly an important one. The principles of one side or the other must be right. But Congress has not deigned to give more than incidental and passing consideration to the subject. As a matter of fact, it has been treated rather as a political than as an economical question.

No subject of greater moment than the condition of the Southern States has ever been before any legislative body. With the exception of the Amnesty bill—a wise measure, but one reluctantly passed—what has Congress done on this subject? It has hardly even taken the trouble to find out the facts concerning it. It has tolerated, and even encouraged, some most outrageous proceedings. It very seriously shook the confidence of the people in the administration party in so doing. Within the past few days, the country has witnessed the spectacle of the President going down to the halls of Congress, and begging that body to take some action in regard to a question which involved the peace and good order of an entire State, and the request has been in vain. The fact is a curious comment on the wisdom of those who, last Summer, tried to make us believe that the President was likely to attempt to dispense with Congress altogether, and usurp its power to his own aggrandisement. He is now seeking for the determination by Congress of a question which, under the Constitution, belongs primarily to it, and to it alone, and he cannot get it.

We trust the next Congress will be better occupied than this has been. We hope it will concern itself less anxiously with the affairs of individuals, and more calmly and steadily with the affairs of the nation. There are remaining for it all the uncompleted tasks of this Congress, and some that this Congress has not touched. We hope it will not shirk "investigation;" but we hope also that it will conduct investigation as if it were not afraid of it, and without acting, daring its progress, as if a sword hung over its head, and as if the mere dread of its fall were sufficient to paralyze the energies of its members.

The English Coal Supply.

A few years since certain English geologists made the startling announcement that the English coal mines would become exhausted within a calculable period. Without coal, not only would the Briton be unable to warm himself in Winter, or to cook his dinner at any season, but the whole manufacturing industry of the kingdom would be utterly annihilated. The exhaustion of the coal mines was, therefore, an extremely unpleasant contingency to contemplate, but the public mind was soon set at ease by the assurance that the dreaded catastrophe would not occur until some thousands of years had first elapsed. The starvation of one's descendants in the year 4870 is not a prospect which disturbs the equanimity of the ordinary man; and the British nation, being sure of sufficient coal for the next few thousand years, proceeded to perform its share in exhausting the mines with the easy indifference with which the average community piles up a mountain of debt for posterity to pay.

During the present Winter, however, coal has risen throughout England to such a price that people are uneasily asking whether the geologists have not been as widely mistaken in postponing the date of their coal famine, as Dr. CUMMING has repeatedly been in prematurely announcing his great spectacle of the combustion of the world. The immediate cause of the present extravagant price is the scarcity of coal in the hands of middlemen. These either ask enormous prices for the coal actually lying in their yards, or refuse to sell it for fear they can obtain no further supplies from the mines. To such an extent has the coal question engrossed public attention that it has been brought before Parliament, in the shape of a request for a committee to inquire into the causes of the scarcity of coal, and a proposal for restriction duties to check its exportation.

The Press has, of course, been occupied with discussions as to the cause of the coal famine, and suggestions as to the proper remedy. It is generally held that strikes among the coal-miners are the real origin of the difficulty. There has been, this Winter, an unusual demand for coal, and its price has thus risen. The miners, thinking themselves entitled to some share of the profits, have demanded and obtained an increase of wages, while at the same time they have insisted upon fewer hours of labor. The natural effect of this has been to diminish the production of coal, and thus to greatly increase its price. This is the explanation of the matter which is put forth by the *Economist*, and accepted by the majority of Englishmen. If it be the true explanation, the scarcity of coal will be only temporary. The increased prices will stimulate mine-owners to increased production, and in case the miners refuse to work at fair wages, their places will be supplied by other men, or by the recently-invented coal-cutting machine, which, according to the *Times*, has been proved to be capable of doing the work of forty men, with one-third of the waste which accompanies hand-cutting. In the meantime, and until the laws of political economy have brought down the present price of coal, a rigid economy in its consumption is urged upon all classes, and especially upon manufacturers. In the iron manufacture alone, no less than 32,446,006 tons were used in 1869. The present is a time of extreme prosperity in England, all branches of industry being unusually active. It is hence asserted that the manufacturers can contract their business temporarily without causing serious distress to the community, and that the consequent decrease in the consumption of coal will hasten a return to normal prices.

It must be noted that the theory of strikes among the miners being the sole or chief cause of the scarcity of coal is not universally accepted. The statements made in the *Spectator*, by a Yorkshire miner, that coal at the mines costs but sixteen shillings per ton, and that the cost of transportation to London is less than ten shillings, is seriously at conflict with the theory that the increased cost of production sufficiently accounts for coal bringing fifty and sixty shillings per ton in London. It is not impossible that other causes, as yet not fully appreciated, have been concerned in bringing about the coal famine. There is no reason to suppose that the coal-miners are not capable of supplying all the coal that England can use for centuries to come. It is, however, possible that coal has permanently risen above its former price, and that when the present extravagant prices fall, it will still remain at a figure higher than that which it has heretofore commanded in ordinary seasons.

The Englishman, however, need not rashly determine to abandon his roast beef, to henceforth eat cold dinners, and to wear overcoats and traveling-rugs in the bosom of his family. There are, upon a moderate computation, 10,000,000,000 tons of peat in the bogs of Ireland. Either he can emigrate to the Emerald Isle and revel over blazing peat fires, or he can suffer the London coal-dealers to send their unsold coals back to Newcastle, and can substitute the cheap and cheerful peat for the black and costly coal.

Chart-Pictures of the Census.

To the thoughtful mind, the decennial census of the United States is one of the most interesting of documents. The first volume of the ninth census, just issued by the Superintendent, containing "Statistics of Population," is peculiarly so from the fact of its containing maps, representing, in the most striking manner to the eye, the density of population, nationality, wealth, education, and other circumstances connected with our resources.

We take first the chart-picture of the density of population. The darkest portions are those districts containing over 125 inhabitants to the square mile. The next lighter shade represents those from 75 to 125 to the square mile, and so on until we reach a perfect white, indicating a proportion less than five. The chart shows a dark stream of population coursing down the Atlantic coast, from the northern boundary of Massachusetts to the lower edge of New-Jersey. The darkest colors are seen to be in Eastern Massachusetts, in Western Connecticut, Southern New-York, Middle New-Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania. This darkest color is not found again elsewhere in the Union. The secondary shade, representing a proportion of seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five, is found in patches throughout the country, predominating in the Eastern States, but seen also in Western Pennsylvania, in Western Ohio, in Western Illinois, and once in Wisconsin. The light portions of the Union, showing an average of population of from five to fifteen to a square mile, are entirely in the Southern States. The only purely white patch in the Northern States, indicating an average under five, is the Adirondack region in New-York State. A streak of the same color is seen again in Western Virginia, along the Blue Ridge, in Florida, in Northern Michigan, Northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The remarkable feature shown by the chart is that the fertilizing streams of population have avoided the most attractive portions of the country, extending from Virginia and North Carolina westward to the Mississippi River, and have flowed over the most bleak and unfertile district, the coasts of New-England, New-York, and New-Jersey. The apparently best part of the country looks, under this aspect, a solitary land, and the worst part a swarming hive of population. The chart indicating wealth is equally striking. A deep yellow represents an average of $3,000 per capita through the population; the next shade $1,250 to $2,000; the lowest shade $300 to $750, and pure white under $300. Here again we see the golden current following the lines of population, beginning on the coasts of Massachusetts, branching off into Rhode Island and Connecticut, attaining its richest depths at the mouth of the Hudson, and overflowing into New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; hence, westward, we find a broad band of yellow, with many spots of the third grade, indicating property from $1,250 to $2,000; and more still of the second grade, showing property from $750 to $1,250. The South again is almost a pure white, with a few faint yellow spots along the Mississippi River, and on the Gulf of Mexico only three or four small patches show even the second grade of wealth—one in Georgia, one at the mouth of the Mississippi, one in Texas, and one in Northern Mississippi.

California has two spots showing the third grade. The fourth grade alone is reached throughout the Union in New-York City. The only pure white spot in the Northern States is, again, in the Adirondack region. Again, we are struck with the remarkable fact in this chart that the portions of the Union most favored in climate and soil are the poorest in average wealth.

Turning now to the chart of "Illiteracy," the colors are reversed. The dark is all at the South—the white at the North and West. A dark band, showing sixty per cent. and over of the population who cannot write, fills up a large part of Virginia and North Carolina; comes out again in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; flows down in a black stream the Mississippi, from the upper boundary of Arkansas to the Gulf, and appears again in Texas. This darkest shade of color is seen in none of the Northern or Western States. The pure white color, indicating a proportion under five per cent. who can write, marks the whole of Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, barely touching Massachusetts, leaving the other New-England States, as well as Southern New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, flowing through Western New-York, Northern Ohio and Southern Michigan, until its purifying streams circulate in innumerable courses over the far West. Almost everywhere, however, through the Northern and Western States only the first grade of color is found, indicating a proportion of five to eleven per cent. who cannot write.

If we turn now to the charts of race, we find the purple color, indicating foreign birth, shading almost all the Union north of the Ohio River, while the pure white of the South shows its native American blood. The deepest shades of foreign blood, indicating over twenty foreign persons to the square mile, are in the extreme East on the one side, and on the western shore of Lake Michigan on the other. The States north of the Ohio River, with the purest American blood, are apparently Indiana and Illinois. Next to them come Ohio, Pennsylvania, Central New-York and Northern New-England. The only deep purple spot at the South is at the mouth of the Mississippi. If we now examine the charts indicating the separate races of the foreign population, we find the deepest green, showing a proportion of Irish of over fifteen to the square mile, in the extreme East, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-York. The deepest brown spots, however, showing a similar proportion of Germans, are beheld more in the far West, on the borders of Lake Michigan, on the Upper Missouri, on the Ohio, and again in New-York State, on the borders of Lake Erie. A deep brown shade also covers the region near New-York City. The South, with the exception of a faint brown band in Texas, shows few spots of either green or brown.

Still other maps represent, in pink spots, the Swedish and Norwegian population; these are found almost alone in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The streams which have flowed over from Canada are pictured in still another chart, and are found especially to have covered Central New-England, Northern New-York, and Southern Michigan. These interesting charts will well repay a careful inspection. They picture to the eye the streams of population, race, wealth, and education which have made this country what it is. They reveal history and the moral of history. They show that, but for one vast system of injustice, the fertilizing streams of wealth and population would have flowed over every portion of this Union. They are a living picture of the retribution which Providence brings after every system of oppression and injustice. They point, too, to a development in the far future somewhat different from that which our economists and statisticians have hitherto predicted.

The Prussian Frauds.

Those who find it agreeable to assume that corruption on the part of officials is a peculiar consequence of republican institutions, will not find to their taste the late revelations about fraud in high places made in the Prussian Chamber. On the nights of the 7th and 8th of February, a most exciting debate took place in the Lower House, at Berlin, which seems to have fallen on the public mind of Europe like lightning out of a clear sky. Herr LASKER amazed his colegislators by declaring that there had been, and that there were still proceeding, enormous frauds in the German State Railway contracts. He said that this had been going on for a long time, and that it was due to truth, justice, and the nation, to make a complete exposure of the facts. The sensation created was prodigious, and it was greatly increased by the circumstance that one of the persons most gravely involved is Privy-Councillor WAGNER, the favorite and intimate associate of Prince BISMARCK.

The first attack made by Herr LASKER, on Friday, the 7th, was responded to the next day by a long letter, of a defensive character, sent to the Speaker by Gen. VON ROON, whose relations are such as to complicate him personally with the accused officials. This was read to the House, but Herr LASKER returned to the charge, reiterated the truth of his assertions, offered fresh proofs, and insisted upon their being closely examined. On this, the Minister of Commerce, according to REUTER'S telegram, "made a weak and futile attempt to rebut the accusations." In the end, an investigation was ordered, and the whole business is to be dragged into light without delay. But this is not all. As soon as the proceedings in the Lower House were made public, the Berlin journals at once declared that there was no justice in making fish of one set of officials, and fowl of another; that the State railway contracts were not the only corrupt bargains made in the public service; and that other departments are full of rascality, which should be immediately probed and laid bare.

From all this we infer that the Prussian Legislature is on the eve of a general outburst of investigations from which, if we are to credit Herr LASKER and his followers, backed up as they are by the Press of Berlin, few of the German Government departments will come out altogether spotless. Such misfortunes may happen to any country, and we are far from imputing them in any special sense to the present form of Government of Prussia. It nevertheless will do no harm to remember that the peculations and frauds that preceded the fall of the French Empire were imputed solely to such a cause, although there was no inherent difference between the absolutism of one nation and that of the other. The truth is, such disasters are, in a great measure, social rather than political, and whoever lays much stress on their necessary association with this or that form of Government may easily fall into serious blunders. Men are men, and temptation is temptation, whether under an Empire or under a Republic. We seem to have fallen into an era of corruption all over the world.

MINOR TOPICS.

On Thursday a visible proof of the fruit of Mr. BERGH'S unwearied efforts was apparent to all persons who patronized the Bleecker-street line of cars. This road has been conspicuous as one of the most uncomfortable roads in the City. The route is a peculiarly hard one for the horses, and the company, with selfish parsimony, has refused to use double teams in bad weather so long as it was possible for the horses to drag a car. Mr. BERGH and his agents have so often stopped the cars of this line and arrested the drivers, that on Thursday the company actually attached double teams to each car in the morning, and kept them in use all day. For this the public has to thank Mr. BERGH. Had it not been for a wholesome fear that he would arrest the drivers, the cars would have been sent out with only two horses, and not only would the poor animals have suffered, but the passengers would have been subjected to annoying delays.

Is the ascent of Mont Blanc an "exploring expedition"? This is the question which a Baltimore court is called upon to decide. In 1870 a citizen of Baltimore insured his life against accidental death. Subsequently, desiring to visit Europe, he obtained permission from the company, on condition that the policy should be forfeited if he died from any accident occurring in a hunting or exploring expedition. While in Europe, he made the ascent of Mont Blanc, was overtaken by a snow-storm, and frozen to death. The company now claims that he forfeited his policy, because he died while engaged in an exploring expedition. If the ascent of a mountain, which is ascended by a dozen or more tourists every year, is an exploring expedition, what trip can a man take that is not equally entitled to that imposing name? Suppose he is killed while going to Philadelphia, or is blown up on a voyage to Staten Island. Cannot insurance companies claim that he was attempting to explore New-Jersey, or to discover the sources of the Staten Island ague?

Persons who have friends residing in Boston will be particularly well-pleased to hear that the "small-pox excitement" has completely subsided. The total number of patients in the hospitals at present does not exceed 108, and, according to report, this will be further reduced in a week or so. The Board of Health, under the new Board of Aldermen, has worked with commendable spirit and energy in providing for the proper treatment of the disease. An efficient corps of vaccinators still continues its labors, although the new cases have lately not been more than from two to three per day. Free vaccination is offered at stations in nearly all the wards, at convenient hours for working men on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This plan will be pursued until the 15th inst. Thereafter, the City Physician's office alone will be kept open for the purpose. One good likely to result from the "small-pox scare" will be a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the city, through the inspection of tenement houses, and the prompt removal of the decaying vegetable matter which heretofore has rendered some of the by-ways of Boston so offensive.

The Harlem Railroad Company have been "censured" by a coroner's jury in Westchester County for not taking proper means to protect life where their road is crossed by streets in Morrisania and Fordham. At the Fourth-street (Morrisania) crossing, it appears that a very considerable number of fatal accidents have occurred through a disinclination to pay the wages of two men—one at each point—to warn persons of the approach of trains. By a precaution of this nature, a great many valuable lives could have been saved. The last victim was a Mr. P. T. DAVIS, of Ninth-avenue, in this City. Although the law fixes the rate of speed for cars while running through crowded thoroughfares, it is well known that the engineers rarely pay the slightest attention to it. The Coroner's Jury in the DAVIS case decided that "unless the company shall hereafter adopt measures to prevent the loss of life at the points indicated, or at any other one liable to accidents of the kind, they should be held responsible therefor."

A committee of the Morristown, N. J., Common Council, having lately made a nasty visit to the town lodging-house, report the result as follows: "In a little shanty, measuring about ten by eight, we found huddled together, promiscuously, six persons, four men and two women. At one end was a BUNK, on which not more than three persons could sleep, though possibly four might be crowded in, leaving the rest to sit or lie on the floor, without the least provision for the decent separation of the sexes, and in an air too stifling to breathe." After the publication of this report, according to the Newark *Courier*, Mr. WILLIAM G. BURNETT, the Overseer of the Poor, who has charge of the lodging-house referred to, became "indignant," and immediately brought suit for trespass against the committee, on the ground that it had no right to visit the premises without his permission. New-Jersey has many public officers who are notoriously unfit for their positions; but we question if she has another who, for pure originality, could come any where near Mr. BURNETT.

The passage of the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel bill in the Senate, brings to mind the existence of "the bore" from Murray to Warren-street, along, or rather under, Broadway. Does Mr. BEACH now intend to extend "the bore" under the great thoroughfare, and run a race with Mr. GILBERT? The latter proposes to surprise New-York one fine morning with his elevated railway in complete running order. It is being built now—here, there, and everywhere—and only needs to be put together to satisfy the demands of the most ultra rapid-transit man. As Mr. BEACH'S enterprise is laid in "ways that are dark," and his road is to be built without disturbing the movements of man and beast overhead, we may find after all that Mr. GILBERT has a rival worthy of his elevated ideas. BEACH will aim considerably lower than GILBERT, but then New-York cares not, so long as it is to be delivered from horse-car tyranny.

The movement to consolidate the cities of New-York and Brooklyn has at last taken shape by the introduction of Senator MURPHY'S bill. Gov. DIX is to appoint a joint commission, composed of New-Yorkers and Brooklynites, who are to devise a charter for the consolidated city of one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, during the coming Summer. The charter thus proposed is to be submitted for approval to the Legislature of 1874, by which time, it is to be hoped, the work on the great East River bridge will have so far advanced as to give the inhabitants of both cities some familiar demonstration of the prospective union of the two cities, whatever may be the fate of the municipal consolidation scheme.

The Detroit *Tribune* is anxious to know the authority for an article which appeared in THE TIMES some days since, commenting upon the ingenious manner in which a Detroit woman rid herself of a husband without the aid of the divorce court. The facts of the case were found in an exchange, credited to the Detroit *Advertiser*. If the *Tribune* is dissatisfied with them, it should find fault with the *Advertiser*, in which they originally appeared, and not with THE TIMES. Surely, a Detroit journal may be taken as competent authority in regard to Detroit matters.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

MADAME LUCCA IN "LA FAVORITA."

For a Lenten season the Academy offered a brave show last night. Whatever the gabble about "cabals," and intrigues, the held of Mme. Lucca on the New-York public was fairly proved by a gathering as numerous as it was enthusiastic. The large opera-house was handsomely filled, and the seat with which opera-goers came to the lyric feast, so long debarred, was palpable from the outset. Mr. Maretzek was greeted with warmth, on entering the orchestra, and Mme. Lucca was received with acclamations. The prima donna was in fine health and spirits—so far as the latter may be augured through the dolorous numbers of *Leonora*—and this unconscionable Winter of ours seems rather to have improved than impaired her voice. We have held this heroine of Donizetti's to be one of Mme. Lucca's happiest efforts, and the test of last night left that opinion unchanged. That the lady's execution or method is always faultless, cannot truly be affirmed. But more important, after all said and done, than these, her feeling, her passion, her dramatic instinct, the inspiration with which she rises to the height of a great situation, stamp Mme. Lucca as a noble artist, and give her a rank not to be disputed. Recent impressions of Mme. Lucca's *Leonora* that have appeared in our columns call for no present qualification, other than has been suggested. The performance is as full of warmth, depth of emotion, and, in parts, of lyric intensity as ever, and swayed the public as it has done on former occasions; and her "O Mio Fernando" elicited very hearty applause. Signor VIZZANI took the place of Signor ABRUZZESO, as *Fernando*. It is needless to offer to compare singers whose styles are so different. In some respects the change is for the better, and in others it is not. Signor VIZZANI seems to have improved in stage ease, and he managed to bring out his voice with more evenness, and altogether with better effect at times, than he has usually done here before. He sang the "Spirito Gentil" with much sweetness, and here, as well as at other points, won proofs of public satisfaction. With the *Alphonso* of Signor SPARAPANI the audience were already familiar. That embodiment is one of the best and most promising ever seen in the Academy; and it was thoroughly enjoyed last night by the most experienced and discerning of the audience. Signor SPARAPANI'S "Pour tant Amour" was especially well rendered, and had the honor of a vigorous encore. The gentleman's performance was marked by a degree of earnestness, delicacy, and pathos very agreeable to see and to commend, and we think it is destined to be heard of with even stronger praise hereafter. Signor JAMET, conscientious and symmetrical artist that he is, made an excellent *Balthasar*, and did equal justice to the opportunities afforded by the musical score and the dramatic situations. The chorus and orchestra presented much their usual features, Mr. Maretzek striving with unflagging industry and zeal to keep instruments and voices in fair accord, and properly to regulate the *tempi*, despite the occasional o[illegible]treperousness or salient disposition of both. On the whole, the Spring season may be said to have opened with considerable prosperity. The principals have rehearsed together in the provinces until they have got to manage their work, especially in the concerted pieces, much better than in previous attempts here; and as no great things were expected in other respects, there was little disappointment. To-day "Don Giovanni" is to be sung, with Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg, and Mlle. Levielli; and on Monday we are to have "Faust."

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 36°; 6 A. M., 36°; 9 A. M., 36°; 12 M., 32°; 3 P. M., 36°; 6 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 29½°; 12 M., 28½°. Average temperature yesterday, 30⅞°.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1873.

On Monday I spent several hours in the Senate Committee Room, where the Pomeroy investigation is going on. It was a scene not especially inspiring and stimulating to a philanthropist. If the men I saw and heard that day, represent their State, Abou-Ben-Adam would never have made his famous amiable request of the Recording Angel, to be writ down "as one who loved his fellow-men," had he ever been to Kansas, or had Kansas come to him. Some of Mr. Pomeroy's own witnesses, while testifying little for him, except in a negative sort of way—denying that they had any of his money "burning in their pockets," &c.—showed themselves with a *naïveté* that would have been amusing, if it had not been shocking, to be so far gone in political rascality that the unfortunate Senator might well have cried, "Save me from my friends, and I'll take care of York and Simpson." Saturday, Mr. Pomeroy told his story—a most extraordinary one—explaining the "plot"—how he received and paid out large sums of money, without giving or receiving anything in the way of a receipt, without a witness of any kind to the transaction. This is another proof of the incapacity of men, even great men, to take care of themselves in important matters; and that "it is not good for man to be alone."

The unsatisfactory nature of these explanations, the failure of our great agitations, the precarious condition in which honorable gentlemen are left, after all their frantic efforts to "set" themselves right before the country, reminds me of the mournful foundering of a Mississippi steam-boat, as described by an eye-witness:

"She bove and set, and set and bove,
And high her rudder flung—
And every time she bove and set
A whiser leak she sprung."

The scene in the House on Tuesday was most impressive and memorable. A vast crowd was gathered, in great part consisting of ladies, the rash stuffs and gay tints of their costumes lighting up the dull hall in a most picturesque and satisfactory manner, especially after they had been admitted to the floor and had invaded the sacred precincts of debate. To the artistic eye, that vast arena has always lacked a something of warmth and brightness—a dash of color which even the members from South Carolina can hardly supply. As I looked round and round the hall on that great multitude, waiting, watching, so gay, so eager, it occurred to me that the feeling that drew and held them there was very like that which attracted the old Romans to the Coliseum, and held them entranced over gladiatorial combats and fights of Christians with tigers, with the odds against the Christians.

Many delicate-looking ladies stood, hour after hour in the dense crowd about the doors, unable to see much, but listening patiently to the interminable speeches, prolonging the sensation and the tragedy. I would not have endured such discomfort, hunger, and fatigue to have heard all the gentlemen implicated condemned to commit hari-kari, and to have seen them execute the sentence. It would not have paid me; though, if the Board of Public Works could have been substituted for the Credit Mobilier people, I think I would have made the effort to stand it out.

The ladies on this day were admitted to the floor by a large vote, only Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, who is known to be especially unfriendly to women, loudly objecting. But they came in such numbers that, on Wednesday, none were admitted. Among those who voted to keep them out, I was somewhat surprised to find our pleasant friend, Mr. Maynard. They say he has Aboriginal blood in his veins, which, perhaps, "accounts for the sour milk in the cocoa-nut."

Mr. Poland's speech in support of the committee's report was given with a good deal of dignity. He is a fine-looking man, always dressed with careful elegance, in a style somewhat old-fashioned, and is erect and stately, with hair as white as the snows of his Vermont hills, or as his own judicial ermine. I suspect, from his tone and manner, that he was once a Methodist minister of the best type, but that, in some hour of weakness, this ornament of the American pulpit let go of the saving doctrine of "the perseverence of the saints," and backslid into the American Congress.

His arraignment of Oakes Ames was terribly severe. That gentleman, still stout and comfortable-looking in figure, but somewhat pale and worn in countenance, sat almost directly before him. He occasionally rolled about, a little uneasily, in his chair, but did not wince much under the castigation. He even laughed at Mr. Poland's one charitable excuse for his helpless conduct—a natural lack of moral sense. A large portion of this speech was directed to Mr. Butler. That gentleman's bald head seemed to have a magnetic attraction for the judicial finger, which pointed to it as faithfully as the needle to the Pole. At one time I trembled. It was when Mr. Poland warned the House that, if they did not rise to the occasion, and act up to the starnest sense of duty, as judges and purificators, a murderer might become a member of that august body, and, perchance, take a seat beside "the Christian gentleman from Massachusetts"—meaning Mr. Butler. Such personalities are unbecoming. No one likes to be called by a name he or she does not understand. Sheridan once mortally offended a fishwoman by assailing her with geometrical terms.

Mr. McPherson read the defense of Mr. Ames with much apparent feeling, and with admirable emphasis. And it was a good defense, resting mostly on the services of Mr. Ames to the country at large, and to the world, in the building of the Union Pacific. That—knowing the general work as they only can who have traveled back and forth over its vast length—appealed to my heart, and I felt a choking in my throat, even before looking down from the reporters' gallery directly on Oakes Ames. I fancied that his face was working with strange emotion—that he was furtively wiping the tears from his eyes. It was most touching to see that strong old man, stolid and hardened as he has seemed, weeping in that helpless, pitiful way, before that curious, unsympathising multitude.

Mr. Farnsworth made a very generous plea for toleration and charity. He may have advanced too lax ideas of legislation, or non-legislation, in this matter; but I liked his spirit more than that shown by certain other debaters on both sides of the House. There are those who belong to the strictest sect of political Pharisees, who have, I suspect, denounced this Credit Mobilier not because it is a bad thing, but "a good thing," in which they had no share. It is the boy who can't get on who cries "Cut behind!"

Mr. Voorhees made, yesterday, a very eloquent defense of Mr. Brooks. He always speaks with force and freedom, and he has a fine presence and a clear, strong voice. He will be greatly missed from that chamber. It is to be hoped that the eminent

counsel acting for Mr. Brooks and his brothers in misfortune, and Credit Mobilier, give their services for love and good-fellowship, else expenses will be heavy. All the profits will go in costs.

Mr. Job Stevenson began his speech by making almost as happy a reference to the "leviathan of the great deep," as that made by Job of old time. He was defiant and denunciatory, menacing and merciless. He snubbed mild Mr. Hoar, and betrayed a melancholy lack of love and reverence for the Speaker of the House. He stood behind a high barricade of bound volumes of the *Globe*, and fired right and left. He did not, like others, talk of the sadness of the occasion, and of his reluctance to speak on the painful question. He seemed to rejoice in the opportunity. He did not roll the subject of bribery and corruption "as a sweet morsel under his tongue." He reveled in it, like a bee in a molasses hogshead.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, a handsome man, spoke in a passionate, explosive way, addressing his remarks partly to the register, and partly to Mr. Sunset Cox. The speech delivered by Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, was perhaps the strongest, calmest, most clear and terse argument delivered during the long debate. Such readiness and such poise, such freedom and such polish, are seldom combined in one speaker nowadays. Though still young, Gen. Hawley has about him something of the old school.

Gen. Banks' speech was one of his finest efforts, and calculated to intensify our regret at losing him. With him will go out of that hall its stateliest dramatic element, its most elegant deportment, its richest, clearest voice. Our Banks gone, there will be a dreary *crevasse* which nothing can fill. We hope for him all good things—good health, good will, and good fortune. When Cuba comes in, may he find he has castles in that new Spain; when the Sutro Tunnel is through, may the Comstock lode come down handsomely.

His speech was, at the beginning, bland, and beautiful, and Banksy, so that the severe character it finally assumed was all the more effective. It seemed to us, of the unfranchised and unhardened sex, even cruel.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless *women* mourn."

At one time he, too, seemed sorrowful—oppressed by his solemn duty, his stern Roman virtue gave way.

"The soldier leaned upon his desk,
And wiped away a tear,"

perhaps at the thought that he might be a poor old millionaire himself, some day. Methought that the excusing spirit which flew up to Heaven's chancery with that tear smiled as he gave it in.

When Gen. Banks began his arraignment, Mr. Brooks was lying on a sofa, looking, if possible, more than ever like a man dead, and done with mundane and Mobilier matters; but when his case was touched upon, he gave a galvanized spring to his feet, and strode with miraculous pride, swiftness, and steadiness to his seat. Mr. Bingham, you know, spoke against expulsion, in his usual able manner, and so they kept up the game of oratorical see-saw.

The last great speech, if not the great speech, was that of Mr. Butler, delivered last night, before a grand audience. It was full of wit and point, and palpable hits, not without a dash of his characteristic audacity, but less arrogant and offensive than his opponents expected it to be. It was a magnificent piece of special pleading, except that it occasionally overshot the mark. He made out Mr. Oakes Ames a model of generosity and truthfulness—a transparent, translucent, "pure and perfect crysolite" of an old fellow—an honest, but munificent, mechanic; a pure-handed blacksmith and shovel-maker—the very king of spades.

Mr. Butler's *forte* certainly does not lie in the sentimental, or pathetic—not in appeal, but in attack. But though he springs on his prey with the strength of a tiger, he sometimes tortures it with the small malice of a cat. Witness the way he pounced upon Mr. Whitthorne, and tossed and tumbled him about. With what a fine, fierce instinct for flaws he detected every weak point in the committee's report—how he sprinkled it with the vitriol of his sarcasm, and made weak places where it seemed at least there were none before!

I cannot but think that speech, powerful alike in its bold truth and subtle sophistry, had much to do with the result—the modified verdict of the House—with which I at least am well pleased.

A Fearful Visitor.

The Paris *Soir* relates the following story; "A Mme. Bonneau, living in the Rue Descartes, was sitting in her parlor a few days since, awaiting her husband's return to dinner, when a man of wild and haggard appearance entered, and, seating himself opposite to her, addressed her in the following terms: 'I am a great doctor. I can effectually cure all headaches. I have heard that you suffer from that cause, and I am come to cure you.' The lady, perceiving that she had to deal with a madman, prudently seemed to fall into his humor, and asked what was his method of treatment. 'Simple enough, Madame,' said he, drawing a razor from his pocket, 'I cut off the head, and then, after having well cleaned it, I replace it upon the shoulders.' Upon this he prepared to suit the action to his words. Mme. Bonneau, with great coolness, professed her readiness to submit to the operation, but suggested that she should fetch a towel from the next room to prevent her dress being stained. Her visitor assented to the reasonableness of this suggestion, and she left the room, locking the door behind her. Upon her return with some police officers they found that the unfortunate maniac had cut his own throat, but not fatally. It was ascertained that he had escaped from a lunatic asylum at Clermont les Prés, and had been vainly sought for during a whole month."

Scene in a Menagerie.

A letter from Turin states that a scene of great excitement was witnessed on Feb. 7, at the menagerie in the Piazzi d'Armi. M. Bidel, a tamer of wild beasts, had been accustomed to collect lions, lionesses, bears, and hyænas in the same den with a lamb and to make them caress the latter without doing it any injury. On this occasion he had thrust the head of the little animal into the mouth of the lion, when suddenly the king of beasts was seen to close its jaws, from which blood at once flowed in abundance. The spectators were in consternation and uttered loud cries, supposing that the exhibitor himself would be devoured the next moment. Bidel, however, struck the beast a smart blow on the head with his closed hand and the dead body of the lamb fell from its mouth. The lion roared, but at the order of the tamer went sullenly to lie down in a corner of the cage. At that moment a lioness rushed on the exhibitor, but fortunately only tore the sleeve of his shirt. Bidel then retreated to another corner and ordered, by a gesture, his terrible pupils to withdraw into another compartment. They all obeyed, and the man then profited by that moment to make his escape from the cage.

The Shah's European Tour.

The *Perseveranza* publishes a letter from a citizen of Milan, who has commercial relations with Teheran, containing the following details regarding the visit of the Shah of Persia to Europe. The journey is definitively fixed for the month of April next, the Persian monarch having been officially invited to the Universal Exhibition, at Vienna. He will be accompanied by the principal nobles of the Empire, with the pomp befitting the "King of Kings." The mollachs, or priests, oppose the journey of their Sovereign to Europe, but the latter remains firm in his purpose. He is proud of the idea that he will be the first Shah who will have abandoned the old usages which have been maintained by the influence of the priests, and which prevented the Sovereigns of Persia from leaving their own dominions, and above all from setting foot on European soil. The sacerdotal influence is the main obstacle to advancement in Persia; but it will be greatly shaken by the impressions which the Sovereign and his Ministers will bear away from their European travels. The Shah will visit St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and perhaps London, then Constantinople, probably going there by way of Italy.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Important Action in the House, Yesterday, on Earnings and Interest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The relations between the Government and the Pacific Railroads, and both parties and the Credit Mobilier of America, occupied the attention of the House during the latter part of the day. Mr. Wilson proposed as an amendment to the Senate amendment on the withholding of transportation pay, the bill proposed by his special committee, directing suit to be brought by the United States for the recovery of bonds and securities of the Union Pacific Road obtained in other manner than by lawful purchase. The debate was very brief for a measure so important in its bearings, and so extraordinary in the powers which it confers. Mr. Sargent and Mr. Coghlan opposed it as crudely and loosely drawn, and calculated in operation to do gross injury to indirect parties, and especially widows and minors possessing small quantities of stock not purchased by them in money, and who are liable to be dragged into suit at any time on that ground. Various amendments were proposed, and all rejected. The House was disposed to stand wholly by the judgment of the Wilson Committee, since it had no time to examine the bill section by section. It finally passed without any opposing vote. In this prompt manner the House follows up its action of yesterday. Whatever criticisms are passed upon that action, it will have to be confessed that the passage of the Wilson bill takes the Credit Mobilier bull by the horns.

The amendment of the Appropriations Committee to the Senate amendment on the interest and transportation question was also adopted. The main difference between the two is that the one adopted by the House omits the question of five per cent. on the net earnings due and unapplied. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold simply payments to the Pacific Railroad Companies, on account of freight and transportation, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon its bonds issued to such companies. The question of the construction of the law is taken out of the reach of Congress and the caprice of Cabinet officers, and referred to the courts, where it clearly belongs. The companies are allowed to test the question of the withholding of their earnings by suit in the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. There is no doubt that the Senate will concur in these amendments to its amendment, and so this great bone of contention between the roads and the Government will go where it can be judicially settled, and never reopened by stock-jobbers in Congress, or otherwise. By this action both the Government and the roads are placed on an equal and impartial footing. By the previous action the real criminals in the Credit Mobilier swindle will be brought to the defensive, and be made to show cause why they should not disgorge. Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell have been constantly in attendance for the past few days, and have, it is understood, co-operated with the Wilson Committee, as well as that on Appropriations, for an adjustment of these questions.

PACIFIC RAILROAD "DEAD-HEADS."

Mr. Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, now here upon business of the company, says that over 3,000 free passes have been applied for this year, many of them in the interest of Senators and members of Congress, as well as other officials, but last night the Executive Committee decided that hereafter no free passes over the road shall either be printed or issued. The pro rata fare to San Francisco and return is $112. The directors of the company are trustees of its entire interests. The Executive Committee have been compelled to look into the rights and privileges of the company, to issue free passes, as well as to seek every possible revenue, to enable the company to pay its working expenses and liabilities, and, if possible, dividends to stockholders. Now that the Government withholds the pay for its freight, the necessity of cutting off the free list is imperative. On a recent through train on the Pacific road there were eighty-one free passes.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally risen over the entire country east of the Mississippi since Thursday night, and is now highest over Kentucky and Ohio; north-west winds, with cloudy weather, are now reported over New-England, and with clear weather over the Middle Atlantic coast; high winds and clear weather prevail in the South Atlantic States; the pressure has begun to fall over the Gulf States and northward to Iowa; north and east winds, with rising temperature and generally cloudy weather, prevail over the latter region; fresh and brisk north-east winds, with threatening weather, have prevailed on the Texas coast.

PROBABILITIES.

On Saturday, in New-England, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and diminishing north-west winds; for the Middle States, north-west winds veering to north-east, with clear weather followed by cloudy weather by Saturday night; for the South Atlantic States, clear weather, followed by easterly winds and increasing cloudiness. An area of low barometer will extend north-eastward to the Missouri Valley. Increasing north-west winds, falling barometer, cloudy, and threatening weather prevail from the Gulf States to the upper lakes. For the Western Gulf States, winds veer to south-east and south, with cloud and rain.

The Bandits of Lille—An Extraordinary Trial.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on Feb. 10, says: A hideous page is being added to the French Assize Court annals. Were there such a thing as a digest of the criminal records of the whole world, it could not furnish a more horrible recital than what is unfolded in the indictment against nine ruffians now standing on their trial at Lille on a capital charge, coupled with other disgusting ones. The accused parties—some of whom are not quite out of their teens, while others are middle-aged men—are, with two exceptions, mechanics and factory "hands." The two who verge upon the bourgeois class are respectively thirty-five and thirty-six years old. One of them is a professor of gymnastics, and it would appear was in a position to earn a good income honestly. The other is an employe of the octroi, and, the indictment states, made use of his uniform to secure to himself and his fellow-prisoners impunity in the execution of a system of land piracy which has gone on since 1869. To understand thoroughly the revolting case, some knowledge of French legislation on what the code styles offenses against public decency, is necessary. Now, the lever with which the band of the Lille "Bois de Boulogne" operated was precisely this legislation, and the police rules of Parent Duchatelet, which are applied to large towns. These rules are the terror of women and girls of the lower classes, who know that if they once are brought within their range they will be social outlaws for the rest of their days. The banditti of the Lille Bois de Boulogne numbered over twenty persons, eleven of whom have escaped into Belgium and Germany. They systematically divided among them the parts they were to play in hunting down their prey. Generally speaking, their richest harvest was reaped in the long Summer evenings, when the townspeople of Lille went out to breathe a little pure air in the park lying along the canal, and between the glacis of the walls and the citadel. If by any chance in the gloaming a sentimentally disposed couple lingered in secluded spots, two or three of the gang rushed upon them, collared them, and accused them. If injured innocence protested, false witnesses started up, apparently by chance, who pretended to belong to the police. Official medals were produced, which in the dusk were not very clearly visible, and finally, the octroi employe came forward to prove the charge. The situation thus created was appalling. If, during the last eighteen months of the Empire, the man so accused had "political opinions," he felt that he was lost. Poor women or workgirls were terrified lest they should be placed perforce on the registry of vice, and respectable women trembled for fear of the scandal which would ensue if their misadventure should be made public. It seems incredible that an important town like Lille could have been terrorized, as the indictment states it was, by the bushrangers, who demanded hush money without stint from their male victims, and went to the last extremity of outrage with their female ones. The octroi employe is charged with having boasted that 500 Lilleises passed in four years through his and his accomplices' hands. That the boast had a very solid substratum of fact cannot be doubted. What led to the prosecution of this corporation of crime was a murder committed on the person of a German mechanic named Havez, and an attempt to outrage his sweetheart, Octavie Kenent, a very decent girl, it appears, of the age of seventeen. They were engaged to be married in a fortnight from the evening on which they were attacked in the park. Three men flung themselves on Haves, and, under pretext of hauling him off to the lock-up, dragged him to the bank of the canal, where, according to the indictment, they strangled him and then threw him into the water. Octavie, who was both strong and swift of foot, was assaulted by three others. She at once saw that they must be false policemen, and made a desperate resistance. Her determined attitude frightened them back for a moment. Profiting by this opportunity, she rushed in the direction of the parkranger's house, crying out for help as she ran. She got up to it before they could overtake her, and then they turned round and fled. Fortunate was it for her that they did so, for there was nobody inside the house to answer her knocks and cries. But she got safe home, and told her father and mother what had happened. They gave the alarm, and when Haves was missed from his work, a murder was at once suspected. On dragging the canal, the body of the young German was found by the police. It was badly beaten, as if with a club, and the garotting operation had been performed by means of the sleeves of his blouse, which were knotted tight round his neck. Those of the bandits who are not accused of murder will be tried with closed doors. The case excites intense interest in Lille.

GENERAL NOTES.

Nominations for Congress are in order in Connecticut.

Partridges and rabbits abound in the woods of Maine beyond all precedent.

A young lawyer in North Carolina was lately paid a pound of butter for legal services.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Hartford was the only place in Connecticut where Washington's birthday was celebrated.

An attempt was made to burn the Metropolitan Theatre, in Sacramento, Cal., on Saturday evening, Feb. 15, by firing it in two places.

Forty years ago Fanny Kemble wrote from Boston of "a bitter, bleak, east wind, which is the only air that blows in Boston, and keeps us all in a state of misanthropy and universal dissatisfaction."

A census is being taken of the population of San Juan, and the other islands lately in dispute. A few months ago they contained only 300 or 400 inhabitants; now the residents are said to number 2,000.

Mr. F. L. Capen, Boston's local "Old Probabilities," says the earthquake period commenced Feb. 25, and will continue until about March 7. He advises everybody to be on the look out for quakes, and not to be shocked if they come promptly.

Two girls in New-Bedford, Mass., aged twelve and fourteen, who lost their father some months ago, have, since his death, taken the entire care of a horse, five cows, and a great flock of hens; have done all the odd "chores" about the house, attended public school, and in their leisure moments taken lessons on the piano.

Dr. Abner Phelps, one of the oldest physicians in Massachusetts, died in Boston, Monday, aged ninety-five years. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1826, and on the second day of the session offered an order, which is said to have been the first proposition for a railroad ever made before a legislative body in this country.

Hon. Samuel Miller, of New-Haven has given $10,000 to Yale College, for the endowment of the Douglas Fellowship, the advantage of which is to be extended for three years to a selected graduate of the academical department, who is to be required to prosecute his studies in New-Haven at least thirty-six weeks in each year.

A general cry of dissent has been evoked from the Virginia Press by Gov. Walker's message, favoring the assumption of the debts of the several States by the Federal Government. The Petersburg *Index* says that newspapers of the most diverse opinions, ability, situation, influence, and character, unite in condemning his scheme.

A New-Orleans policeman, who had noticed a lank-looking negro lingering near some cotton bales on the levee, was surprised an hour or two later to see him emerge from a hiding-place expanded into an immensely corpulent man. Investigation showed that he had stuffed his clothing so full of cotton that it was almost impossible for him to walk.

An Ohio paper, compelled to suspend publication, feelingly remarks in its last issue: "Persons who are supposed to be laboring under pecuniary difficulties are always the victims of that class who tower in the meshes of affluence, and if by coercion they can be depressed or discouraged, it is those who depreciate the efforts of striving mankind who exert their influence in placing to the lips of their victims the cup of adversity."

Hon. James Lyons, a veteran Virginian, who acted with the Straight-out Democrats in the late campaign, has just published a letter, in which he advises all honest Democrats to rally round the Administration of President Grant, and give him a manly support. Virginia, he says, the coalition party has given the very worst government that the State has had within his knowledge.

The will of the late James P. Haskin, of Syracuse, gives $5,000 each to the Syracuse Home Association, Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul Asylum and School, and St. Joseph's Hospital, all of which are located in Syracuse. It also gives $500 annually to Grace Church for the support of its rector, and provides that $10,000 be paid to the society, when it builds a church edifice, to help pay for the same.

COAL IN ENGLAND.

The Responsibility for the High Prices.

A letter from Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, addressed to the London *Times*, offers the facts and figures appended in relation to the responsibility of the high prices for coal now ruling in England. The letter reads thus:

SIR: The high price of coal demands (for the sake of the poor and the middle classes) the interference of the Legislature.

It is absurd for the coal merchants and agents to attribute this monstrous price to the coal-owners and colliers. It is true, the coal-owners are making large profits, but I will endeavor to prove that the merchants or agents are principally reaping the benefit. Coals in this neighborhood can be obtained for 15s. per ton of 21 cwt. at the pit mouth—the very best do not cost more that £1 per ton—the railway expenses to London about 8s. per ton; consequently, the agent or merchant must pocket the other £1. The inclosed ticket I obtained casually from a man working in this neighborhood. The name of colliery and man I have removed, so that he might not be injured by its publication. He is a hard-working, respectable man, and joins with another man. They employ a boy to help them, and pay him 2s. 8d. per day. They then divide the remainder. On an average they work eleven days per fortnight.

During the fortnight ending Jan. 25, 1873, they raised 42 tons 18 cwt. of coal, and 5 tons 13 cwt. of slack. The inclosed paper is such that you will understand perhaps better than I can tell you: "Seventeen and a half per cent." means that the coal-owners allow them that sum besides the regular rate. Under stoppages, "Coal, 1s. 6d.," means that they supply a load of coals to each collier once a month, and charge 1s. 6d. for them. "Coal off, 1s. 4d.," means that 1s. 4d. was deducted for dirt sent up with coal. "Stores" means for oil, candles, gunpowder, &c." "Club and hospital," a stoppage of 4d. in the pound; "Cash, £3 10s.," money advanced, or "sub," as they call it. "Tokens" means a little leather ticket with a number on for attaching to the wagon with coal.

You will perceive by the inclosed table that after paying the boy for eleven days, £1. 9s. 4d., and deducting the stoppages, 9s. 4½d., the men have each £1. 5s. 4½d. per week—not a very large sum for a man burying the best of his hours in a coal-mine, exposed to the most fearful dangers at any moment.

Hoping you will publish the inclosed statement to prove the men are not in fault, believe me, yours faithfully, H.

CHESTERFIELD, Feb. 7.

FORTNIGHT ENDING JAN. 25, 1872.

	Rate.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
42 18 tons of coal	2s. 6d.				5	7	2
5 13 tons of slack	1s. 5d.				0	7	1
17½ per cent	....				1	0	1
Total					£6	15	2
Stoppages.		£	s.	d.			
Coal		0	1	6			
Coal off		0	1	4			
Tokens		0	0	10			
Stores		0	3	3			
Club and hospital		0	2	4			
Cash		3	10	0	—3	19	3
Total					£2	15	11
Ironstone.							
	T. C. Rate.	£	s.	d.			
Picked 0 17	5s. 6d.	0	4	5			
17½ per cent		0	0	8			
		0	5	1			
Less club and hospital		0	0	1½	—0	4	11½
Total					£3	0	10½

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The imported stallion Prince Imperial was sold at West Chester, Penn., yesterday, for $21,000.

The President has nominated George Dameson Coleman to be Collector of Customs at Fernandina.

Mr. Columbus Hazlett, Chief of the Pay Division of the Sixth Auditor's office, died in Washington on Thursday.

Obadiah Gray, of Guilford, N. H., aged forty-five, shot himself, yesterday. He leaves a wife and three children.

Patrick Boland, while intoxicated, fell into the canal at Lowell, Mass., on Thursday, and was drowned. He leaves a family.

John C. Loring has been arrested in Boston on a requisition of Gov. Dix, charged with fraudulently obtaining goods in New-York.

The Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee call for a State Convention on May 1 to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer.

The great diamond suit of Lent *vs.* Arnold has been transferred to the United States Court, at Louisville, and was placed on the docket yesterday.

Two ladies, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Milaci, were drowned on Wednesday night while trying to cross Colman Creek, near San Diego, California.

Lieut.-Commander A. A. Mitchell has been ordered to the command of the hospital-ship Pawnee, vice Lieut.-Commander E. C. Merryman, placed on waiting orders.

The dwelling of Wm. Kemper, near Owenton, Owen County, Ky., with most of its contents, was burned on Sunday night. Loss $23,000; no insurance.

The Philadelphia Dental College held its tenth commencement, last night, at the Academy. Forty-nine students graduated, including five from New-York.

A fire broke out on Thursday night, in the cabin of Wm. B. Astor's yacht, Calypso, which was laid up at the wharf in Newport, R. I., and she was scuttled and sunk.

Mrs. Betsey Walworth, of Lowell, Mass., was found dead on Thursday, with her head submerged in a tub of water in which she had been washing clothes.

The following are the rates of mining stocks at San Francisco: Ophir, 46; Savage, 75; Jacket, 78; Belcher, 87; Crown Point, 100; Consolidated Virginia, 57; Raymond & Ely, 81½.

The steam-ship Alpha, which had sailed from Halifax, for Bermuda, returned, her coal having ignited in the bunkers. The fire was extinguished speedily. She sailed again yesterday.

Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon has been detached from special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and ordered to the Wabash, and as Fleet Surgeon of the European station, on the 1st of June.

The schooner C. H. Hildreth went ashore at Deer Island, N. B., on Thursday. When the tide left her she heeled down till her masts went into the water. A tug has gone over to try to get her off.

Many important changes have taken place in the Philadelphia Custom-house. Eighteen inspectors, the superintendent of warehouses, and other positions, have been declared vacant. The change causes much dissatisfaction among the politicians.

The committee having the arrangements of the Inauguration parade at Washington in charge announce that the procession will move at 10 o'clock, precisely. It will form west of and in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion, with right resting on Seventeenth-street.

In the United States District Court at Trenton, yesterday morning, Gerry L. Taylor, a lawyer of that city, and a solicitor for pensioners, was sentenced to six months in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $100 for taking illegal fees from an applicant for a pension.

On Wenesday night a stage between Gilroy and Fireboughs Ferry, in California, was stopped by a band of Spanish robbers. The driver of the stage, with all the passengers, was taken into the station, bound and robbed. Wells-Fargo & Co.'s box was robbed of $700. This band of robbers numbers ten men.

Yesterday morning a young lady, named McKay, aged fifteen, lately married, while visiting her husband, who is an engineer at the Gould & Curry mine, got her clothing caught in the machinery and she was crushed to death. This is the sixth fatal mining accident in as many different mines near Virginia City within a week, the other victims being miners.

A French View of the Spanish Republic.

M. John Lemoine, in the *Débats*, after describing the events at Madrid, thus concludes: We cannot disguise the uneasiness with which this sudden change of affairs inspires us. We speak no more of the King; we need not express greater regret for his departure than he himself appears to have felt. No! It is of France that we are thinking when we express the apprehensions which the establishment of a republic in Spain under present circumstances causes us. It is impossible for us upon that point to indulge in the satisfaction which is manifested by the Republican Party in France. We find it neither reasonable, nor politic, nor far-seeing. Our Republicans ought to fear, on the contrary, lest this last revolution may be a danger for themselves, and the satisfaction of a mere formula prevents them from seeing the risks which the Spanish Republic may entail upon the French Republic. They forget that all Europe is monarchial; that the last King, although representing a revolution, did so under the image of a crown, and reassured by his title the monarchial régime which is dominant in Europe. We only glance at these considerations, which cannot be freely and fully discussed under the circumstances in which we are at present placed."

Fearful Disaster Reported in the Harbor of Cadiz.

LONDON, March 1—6 A. M.—A collision is reported in the harbor of Cadiz, between the ships Tres Marias and Cilaos.

Particulars of the disaster have not been received, but it is stated that ninety persons were drowned.

That Strange Coincidence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have to thank your correspondent "C." for the explanation of "that very strange coincidence." So far from my charging Mr. Collins with plagiarism, (as perhaps might be unjustly inferred from the bluntness of my question,) I felt very certain that an error must exist somewhere, although I had no idea that it lay so near home. Mr. Dickens has always been associated in my mind with the authorship of "The Haunted House." Why, I don't know, unless it be that I first read the story in *All the Year Round*, (Dec. 15, 1859,) although, of course, I would not contend thereby that Mr. Dickens himself was the only contributor to that journal.

J. R. T.

[Our correspondent is clearly in a muddle, and had better read "C's" explanation again.]

Rosenzweig Not to be Tried for Murder.

Rosenzweig, the abortionist, is not to be tried for murder in the first degree after all, although the District-Attorney complied with Recorder Hackett's request and instructed the Grand Jury to indict him for that offense, as previously published in THE TIMES. Yesterday the reporter was informed, at the District-Attorney's office, that Rosenzweig will be tried on the old indictment, and that his trial will begin next week, in the Court of General Sessions.

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The Dominion Board of Trade, at its last session, resolved in favor of gauging distillers' products, petroleum, fish, oils, &c., by weight, instead of the gauge-rod. The Fairbanks Company manufacture a class of scales expressly adapted to this use.—*Exchange.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

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MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—BABCOCK.—In Providence, R. I., at St. Stephen's Church, on Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. Waterman, JOHN P. CAMPBELL, of Providence, and JESSIE B., daughter of the late B. F. Babcock, of Liverpool, England.

FORCE—FORSYTH.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Toledo, Ohio, by Rev. Dr. W. W. Williams, DEXTER N. FORCE, of Orange, N. J., to MARION S., daughter of Mrs. C. T. Forsyth.

OHL—CANFIELD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1873, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Stevens Parker, JOHN F. OHL, of Philadelphia, to VIRGINIA Q., daughter of the late D. W. Canfield.

PHILLIPS—GRAYDON.—Friday, Feb. 28, 1873, at the residence of the bride's uncle, John W. Graydon, Esq., No. 26 West 48th-st., by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., Mr. WHEELER W. PHILLIPS to Miss IDA GRAYDON, daughter of Samuel Graydon, deceased, both of Ridgewood, N. J.

UPHAM—COWDIN.—In Brooklyn, by Rev. Chas. H. Hall, EDWARD M. UPHAM, of East Orange, N. J., to ANNIE E., daughter of Thomas W. Cowdin, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BUTTERWORTH.—On Thursday morning, at No. 2 East 15th-st., of heart disease, JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway.

CANFIELD.—At Morristown, Feb. 28, suddenly, CORNELIA C., widow of the late Dayton I. Canfield.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church, on Saturday, March 1, at 12 o'clock.

CLARK.—Suddenly, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873, ROLLIN, only child of Edwin W. and Belle H. Clark, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 161 Congress-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock.

COLE.—In New-York, Feb. 27, of pneumonia, Dr. JOHN COLE, V. S., aged 38 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Devigne, No. 53 St. James-place, Brooklyn.

DUNSHEE.—On Friday, Feb. 28, WILLIAM K. DUNSHEE, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Intercession, Carmansville, on Monday, March 3, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Carmansville Depot on the arrival of the 12½ train from 30th-st.

DURANT.—Suddenly, at the residence of his nephew, C. W. Durant, No. 86 Madison-av., on Friday morning, 28th ult., CLARK DURANT, aged 79 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Albany and Pittsfield papers please copy.

HODGE.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, HUGH L. HODGE, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral at Second Presbyterian Church, 21st and Walnut sts., on Saturday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

JACKSON—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 27, FREDDIE B., only child of Theodore F. and Cornelia B. Jackson, aged 9 years, 5 months, 12 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church, Bedford-av., corner of Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Feb. 28, after a brief illness, LOUIS FREDERICK, eldest son of the late Frederick Lacey, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 26, HENRY E. LORD, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 159 Tompkins-av., on Saturday, March 1, at 2½.

MEYERS.—At the Westminster Hotel, on Thursday, 27th inst., MARIA AUGUSTA MEYERS.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., at 12½ o'clock, Sunday, 2d inst.

MEEKER.—In Elizabeth, N. J., VASHTI B. MEEKER, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 174 Morris-avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 9½ A. M. train from foot of Liberty-st.

PECK.—At La Tour de Peils, Vevey, Switzerland, Feb. 1, CHARLES RUGGLES PECK, son of the late John A. Peck and Anna R. Peck, formerly of San Francisco, Cal.

SEYMOUR.—On Feb. 20, 1873, in Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y., Deacon JESSE SEYMOUR, in the 87th year of his age.

SPICER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, ELIZABETH SPICER, widow of David. Sr., in the 93d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of 118th-st. and 2d-av., Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 16, 1873, at Jacksonville, Fla., in the 56th year of his age, AARON K. THOMPSON, of the firm of Thompson & Hunter.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) morning at the Reformed Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., at 11 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Wednesday, 26th inst., JAMES B. TOWNSEND, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Saturday, March 1, at 12¼ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 12 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

WILLIAMS.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 27, after a short illness, T. E. C. WILLIAMS, youngest son of W. H. and E. A. Williams, aged 10 months.

Funeral from parents' residence, No. 206 East 37th-st., on Sunday, March the 2d, at 2 P. M. sharp. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery by special train, at 2½ P. M., from Grand Central Depot. The friends of the family are respectfully invited. Brethren of York Lodge, No. 197, F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend.

WHEELER.—At her residence, No. 36 East 36th-st., Friday morning, Feb. 28, 1873, after a short illness, CORNELIA V. E. WHEELER, relict of James Wheeler, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son, D. W. C. Wheeler, No. 36 East 36th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., for interment, on Monday morning, by Erie Railroad, at 8 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

We have learned with regret of the death of one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq. He was a man of fine character, of marked Christian integrity, and had served the City Government in various capacities with honor and ability. Fifty years a resident of the Tenth Ward his well-known form and face will not soon be forgotten. His funeral took place on Saturday, Feb. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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104 drew	50,000
13,472 drew	25,000
25,579 drew	10,000
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These editions (Student's Hallam's Histories) have been undertaken with the concurrence of the author's representatives, and incorporate his latest additions and corrections. They have been brought into one volume each by leaving out most of the notes at the foot of the pages, and by abbreviating some of the less important remarks; but the books remain essentially unchanged. It has been the aim of the editor to present the works as nearly as possible in the form in which he conceives the author would have wished them to appear if he had himself prepared editions for the special use of students. Several important documents, such as the Statutes of William the Conqueror, the Charter of Liberties of Henry I., the Constitutions of Clarendon, the Assize of Clarendon, the Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights, have been added to these editions.

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DODD & MEAD, Publishers, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Feb. 28, no auctions were held, and the market seemed extremely quiet after the excitement of the day before, incident to the successful sale of City property belonging to the Carman estate. The result of this transaction was the chief topic of conversation, yesterday, among real estate investors, and it was generally conceded that the effect upon business would be most favorable. The highest expectations were formed prior to the auction in regard to a successful result, but the prices realized exceeded, if anything, in most instances, the estimate placed upon the property. For the manner in which the sale was conducted, the highest praise should be awarded to Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., the auctioneers in charge. Probably the cheapest piece of property disposed of was that on which the Riverside Hotel stood, embracing about sixteen lots, in the westerly portion of the block fronting on the Hudson River, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, sold with two lots extending the width of the block on the other side of the Hudson River Railroad, and the water rights in front for $36,000. The corresponding lots, with water right, in front of the other block sold, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, brought alone $40,000, and the hotel, which is a large five-story brick building, is said to have cost $80,000. The best prices realized on the whole were those for Boulevard lots, the eight lots front between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets selling for $67,750 in the aggregate, and the front between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets for $65,650. The lots on the north-west corners of the streets named have been sold for $13,500 each. These prices were far above estimate, and the result surprised even the best judges of real estate. The street lots sold, as a rule, at excellent figures; but the benefit of the many buildings, or so-termed villas, erected upon many of them added materially to their worth. Owing to these buildings, and the stables on lots in rear, the lots were sold through from street to street. It would have been better, we think, if they could have been disposed of in privileges of from two to four or eight lots adjacent, all lying on the same street. In referring to this property, it should be said that the contemplated probable early completion of a rapid transit railroad on the west side did much to aid the sale. The improved property offered belonging to the estate sold fairly, but not as well as the lots. In the sales of yesterday of this branch of the sale the ten houses and lots located on Tenth-avenue were noted as on the west side of the street, instead of the east, where they are properly located. To sum up the leading facts, it was, as we have stated, an entire success, and the best auction that has been held in years. A few fresh facts as to prices realized will prove of interest and complete this notice. Amount realized for the block bounded by Boulevard, One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and Hudson River Railroad, comprising about sixty-six lots, with eight frame houses, six frame stables, and Riverside House thereon, together with two lots and water rights on river, $384,050. Amount realized for the block bounded by Boulevard, One Hundred and Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and Hudson River Railroad, comprising about sixty-six lots, with eight frame houses, six frame stables, and Riverside House thereon, together with two lots and water rights on river, $384,050. Amount realized for the block bounded by Boulevard, One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, for $61,450. Total amount realized for property sold, $878,150.

The auction held in Brooklyn, also on Thursday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at which the real estate formerly owned by Judge Smith, deceased, was disposed of, calls for more than a passing notice. The schedule of sale embraced a choice lot of principally improved property located on Livingston-street, Gallatin-place, Smith-street, and Fulton-street, all of which was sold by the enterprising auctioneer at charges for the lots in the vicinity. The prices were not at all high as they should have been, but the fact that all the realty offered was sold, gives evidence of much greater activity, and a better state of feeling in the Brooklyn market than has been the case for months past. The attendance at the auction was very large, and great interest was evinced in the proceedings.

In regard to the auction held yesterday at White Plains, at which a valuable piece of land located at East Chester, Westchester County, were noticed for sale under a legal order, by James M. Miller. A report, when received, will be published.

At the following sales of real estate are announced: By Joseph McGuire, at Exchange, partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Sidney H. Stuart, Jr., Esq., referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 151 second-avenue, west side, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and the four-story brick tenement-house, bakery, and lot, No. 853 second-avenue, adjoining above. Lots each in size, 25x100. Also, by R. C. Coleman, Esq., referee, at the United States Hotel, in the City of Newburg, this day, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, of the hotel property known as the Parry House, (water-power, sot-lage, barn, &c., included,) situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y., a mile south of Cozzen's West Point Hotel. The house contains seventy (70) sleeping rooms, and has been open during the seasons of 1871 and 1872. It is handsomely situated, in full view of the river, has water on every floor, and spring water on two floors; two stone cellars, dining-room, 45 feet by 34 feet, parlor, 29 feet by 34 feet, piazza, 250 feet long. Terms of sale easy.

Commissioner Whitehead, of contract, Y. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street, and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, has recently sold five tall lots on the south side of West Seventieth-street, 150 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $48, 90; also, two full lots on the south side of East Eighteenth-street, 125 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $21,000.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, Feb. 28, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Grand-street, south-east corner Ludlow, one second-class brick store, three stories, 22 by 75; Murcs & Co., owner.

City Rail-place, junction of Reade and Duane streets, one first-class brick store, five stories, 70.11 by 75.6 by 43.10; Amos R. Eno, owner.

St. Mark's-place, No. 44, one first-class brown-stone dwelling, four stories, 25 by 62; J. Hoxter, owner.

Lexington-avenue, south-east corner of Fifty-seventh-street, one first-class brown-stone dwelling, three stories, 20 by 50; Isaiah Keyser, owner.

Lewis-street, No. 56, one brick manufactory, six stories, 100 by 100; Henry Beanbien, owner.

East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, south side, 175 feet east of Second-avenue, one brick factory, two and three stories, 175 by 90; John Dwight & Co., owners.

Orchard-street, east side, 75 feet north of Grand-street, five brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 72; Fois & Herlein, owners.

Baxter-street, Nos. 60 and 62, two brick stores and tenements, each six stories, 25 by 80 and 56; Maic Rinaldo, owner.

Suffolk-street, east side, 20 feet south of Delancey-street, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 21.3¼ by 44; Geo. L. Hensle, owner.

Eighteenth-street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh-avenue, two brick stores and tenements, five stories, 25 by 72; C. Mooney, owner.

East Forty-fifth-street, No. 237, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25.8 by 65; Philip J. Seiter, owner.

East Forty-fifth-street, No. 239, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 21.8 by 55; Philip J. Seiter, owner.

Third-avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Tenth-street, one brick store and tenement, three stories, 25.18 by 80; Henry Buddman, owner.

Eighth-avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, one brick store and dwelling, two stories, 25 by 50; Chas. Kleinfelder, owner.

West Twenty-ninth-street, south side, 425 feet west of Ninth-avenue, one brick tenement, four stories: 25 by 35; M. L. Smyth, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 66 Clinton-street, William Hammond, owner; unsafe south and east walls.

No. 43 Leonard-street, John W. Lawrence, owner; unsafe floors and ceiling.

No. 134 Eldge-street, T. McKernan, owner; unsafe front and north walls.

No. 241 Bowery, Delaplaine estate, owner; unsafe generally.

Nos. 60 and 62 Howard-street, A. W. Spies, owner; unsafe floors.

No. 709 East Eleventh-street, Geo. H. Gardner, owner; unsafe extension-walls.

No. 20 Clarke-street; A. M. Fanning, agent; unsafe front wall.

Nos. 418 to 424 West Twenty-eighth-street, Corporation of the City of New-York, owner; unsafe ceilings.

Nos. 221 to 225 West Twenty-fourth-street, Corporation of the City of New-York, owner; unsafe ceilings and floors.

Nos. 327 to 337 West Forty-seventh-street; Corporation of the City of New-York, owner; unsafe ceilings.

Nos. 120 to 128 West Twenty-eighth-street: Corporation of the City of New-York, owner; unsafe roof.

Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Broadway, w. s., 19.10 ft. n. of 41st-st., 20.11x81.3 x30.4x84.2 ..... $31,000
Boulevard, e. s., 539.8 ft. s. of 138th-st., 14.3x62.8, to Bloomingdale road x30.6x65.4 ..... 5.50
Commerce-st., s. s., lot very indefinite, 50x52x50 1,000
Murray-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Church-st., 19.4x103.3, n. and l.; mortgage $7,500 18,500
125th-st., s. s., 242.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19.4x103.3, n. and l.; correction deed 5,000
17th-st., n. s., vicinity 3d-av., indefinite, 25x92; mortgages $4,500 24,500
21st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9 22,000
23d-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x98.9, n. and l., No. 212 14,000
26th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x98.9; 1st-av., s. e. corner 30th-st., 74.1x100, h. and l., indefinite share 48,000
30th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 22x83.8, h. and l 12,500
42d-st., n. s., 383.5 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5, foreclosure 14,000
42d-st., n. s., 383.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5 13,000
62d-st., s. s., 94 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l 27,500
65d-st., n. s., 137.2 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.7x100.5, h. and l 19,000
77th-st., s. s., 160.4 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x102.5, partition 10,700
79th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2, assignee sale 5,700
77th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2, assignee sale 5,650
202th-st., s. s., 164 ft. e. of 2d-av., 161x102.2, one-half part ..... nom.
120th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100, mortgages $8,500 6,000
Same property sold again 11,400
125th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x100.11 16,400
Madison-av., e. s., 62.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 20x80, h. and l.; mort., $20,000 40,000
4th-av., w. s., 65.9 ft. s. of 83d-st., 18x90 15,000
74th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 131st-st., 20x75 7,000
8th-av., s. w. corner 30th-st., 21.9x75 45,700
10th-av., n. e. corner 90th-st., 100x100 25,000
10th-av., s. e. corner 83d-st., 76.8x100, 1572; mortgages, $9,500 23,000
11th-av., s. e. corner 54th-st., 20.6x72, h. and l 20,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Nassau-st., No. 102, store, 5 years, per year $1,500
2d-av., No. 537, 5 years, per year 1,800
2d-av., No. 530, 2 years, per year 1,600
4th-av. and 15th-st., part back under Union-square Hotel, 6 years, per year 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement and subcellar brown-stone front house and lot, on West 52d-st., near 8th-av.; size 22x76; lot 100.5. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE WATER-FRONT ON THE East River, between Houston and Stanton sts., with two frontages, all rights secured, thirty-six lots in the plot, for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, agents for the estate. No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE ESTATES.

NEW-YORK.

BOULEVARD—Between 139th and 138th sts., west side, entire front.

NINETY-SIXTH-STREET—North side, 250 feet east of 8th-av., 2 lots and gore.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH-STREET—South-east corner 2d-av, house and 5 lots.

DYCKMAN LOTS.—Nearly entire block on Seaman-av., Academy, Hawthorn, and Cooper sts., including 4 corner plots.

BROOKLYN.

DEGRAW-STREET—No. 437, house and lot, $4,800; rented for $500.

SIXTEENTH-STREET—West side, between 7th and 8th avs., 3 lots.

CLASSON-AVENUE—East side, 36.10 feet north of Gates-av., 2 houses and lots.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

MAMARONECK.—Two-story attic French-roof house, new, and three-quarters acre land, near depot, $2,800.

KINGS BRIDGE.—Thirty acres at Moshoiu.

NEW-JERSEY.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK.—Thirty acres.

WILLIAM H. ROEN, Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, corner Pine-st., offers the following houses for sale:

14th-st., near 3d-av., four-story brown stone, high stoop.

15th-st., near 5th-av., brick, high stoop.

23d-st., near 6th-av., 50x200, with three houses.

40th-st., near Park-av., three-story high-stoop house.

45th-st., near 6th-av., brown stone high stoop.

60th-st., near 3d-av., four-story brown stone high stoop.

Morton-st., near Hudson-st., a full-sized, moderate-priced house.

Madison-av., corner 74th-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house.

Madison-av., between 73d and 74th sts., four-story brown stone high stoop.

Madison-av., corner 29th-st.; a splendid location; Goelet lease; will be sold low.

126th-st., near Boulevard, a neat three-story French-roof house and four lots.

Full particulars at office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—Eighteen miles from New-York, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, within eight minutes' ride of two railroads, a large house, heated by steam, with other modern improvements; barn, poultry-house, gardener's cottage, ice-house, filled, fine shade-trees, and an abundance of fruit. Will sell at moderate price, with from five to twenty-four acres. Rent $1,200 for six months, $2,000 for the year. For further particulars address A. B., Box 4,072 New-York.

$40,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, corner of Lexington-av. and 59th-st. The many "conveniences" inside, the thorough construction, and the superb finish—stairs paneled in rosewood, &c., add extra attractions to the house. Very cheap at $40,000. Will take a mortgage for $20,000 and a small dwelling-house, furnished or unfurnished, below 23d-st. Apply to G. Q. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, South 5th-av., Thompson, Spring, Prince sts., and other desirable locations; among the list will be found several desirable corners and large parcels. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE BUSINESS property situated on the north-east corner of Fulton and William sts., 50 feet on Fulton-st. by 20 feet 5 inches on William. Terms easy to a prompt purchaser. F. & D. BRILL, 19 Beekman-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house in perfect order; all improvements; price low, and terms easy. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 71st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE, WITH EARLY POSSESsion—In Clinton-place, near 5th-av., a first-class four-story brick house, with mirrors and gas-fixtures; size of lot in fee, 25x100 feet. Price, $30,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 57TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., four story, brown stone, in fee, $35,000; West 19th-st., near 5th-av., three story, 25 feet wide, $35,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY,
NO. 51 LISPENARD-ST.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS residence south of 59th-st., between Madison and 6th avs., four-story house, West 38th-st., 20 feet wide. Apply to A. JOURNEAY,
NO. 51 LISPENARD-ST.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., CLOSE TO BROADway, a large and elegant brown-stone house, with extra sized lot; very desirable, either for business or investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, known as No. 220 West 58th-st., near Broadway; immediate possession. For particulars apply next door.

A FINE PLOT ON GRAND BOULEVARD, near 152d-st.; also, lots on 10th-av., near 165th-st. for sale cheap. G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

A FINE PLOT OF LOTS ON BROADway, near 190th-st.; also, lots on the Dyckman estate, overlooking the parade ground, for sale by G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

AN INVESTMENT.—A 3D-AV. FIVE story, stone front; west side, near 34th-st., 25x60x 87½; well rented, easy terms.
THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A HANDsome new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price $21,000; terms to suit. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, builder, No. 554 3d-av.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES on 5th, Madison, Lexington, and Park avs. for sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, A SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent and sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERARD, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

HOUSES RENTED, CARE OF PROPERTY taken, rents collected, tenement property managed; terms moderate; established over eight years. GEORGE B. WALTON, No. 21 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE south-west corner of Houston and Thompson sts.; size 70x75. Apply to T. B. RICH, No. 214 Thompson-st., or H. F. WOODWARD, No. 23 Carmine-st.

A 3D-AV. CORNER, BELOW 40TH-ST., at a great bargain; well rented; an afterwanted.
THOS. J. DUSKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO CLERKS, SALESMEN, AND PERsons DEPENDING ON SALARIES.—Williamsburgh and Nineteenth Ward dwellings to rent at $600 and upward; $5,000 and upward will buy you a home, making a sate twenty per cent. investment, better than savings banks; good location, near ferries to Grand and Roosevelt sts. Next 6th; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for Sale.—Possession 1st of May; brick building, full-sized lot; three minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; location most desirable; price $16,000. Apply to J. N. KALLY, No. 202 Montague-st.

NO. 15 TOMPKINS-PLACE, BROOKlyn.—For sale, three story, high stoop, 24x50x112½. RIKER, REESE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the station.

MORRISTOWN and OTHER POINTS ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Improved and unimproved property for sale, rent, or exchange. HENRY TAYLOR, No. 112 Broadway, New-York; Morristown, over First National Bank. References—Samuel Sloan; Fuller, Lord & Co.; J. Carson Brevoort.

FARM FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE farm of 150 acres, located within two miles of the centre of the City of Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence River, eight miles below the "Thousand Islands," commanding superior advantages for healthfulness, fishing, gunning, yachting, boating, &c.; about forty acres in wood, balance under cultivation and pasture; no buildings; price $75 per acre, on very easy terms. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN PRINCETON, N.J.—A VERY desirable residence, house of brick, sixteen rooms, with furnace, range, gas, bath-room, &c.; lot two and a quarter acres; surrounded by evergreen hedge, and containing a variety of ornamental and fruit trees, grapes, &c.; new stable and carriage-house; price, $16,500; terms easy. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—THIRty acres finest quality land, pleasantly located; all necessary buildings; half mile from railroad depot; churches, schools, &c.; price $4,000. Inquire of M. S. HALLOCK, corner Franklin-av. and Milton-st., Greenpoint, or Col. N. W. HALLOCK, Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—House, containing eleven rooms, and lot, 50x100; handsomely located on Keer's, near Railroad, and only three minutes from railroad depot. For terms, &c., apply to AUGUSTUS P. McGRAW, No. 88 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, or N. J. DEMAREST, Newark N. J.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

A PLAINFIELD, N. J., MAP AND A list of the best property offered for sale, to let and exchange, can be had gratis at DUNN & CASE, inside C. R. R. depot, foot of Liberty-st., New-York, or will be mailed upon application to FERDINAND FISH, Post-office Box No. 555, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A NICE FRUIT FARM OF twenty-four acres, under a good state of cultivation; good buildings; 3½ miles from Somerville, N. J.; price $5,000. Address R. W. HENDRICKSON, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE NEAR LONG BRANCH.—COUNtry residence, with four acres, or more, fine lawn, and abundance of full-grown shade trees. Apply to owner, between 10 and 12. EDWARD C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OF the handsomest country-seats in the vicinity of this City, three-quarters of a mile from the Waiteston Station, on the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The property consists of thirty-five acres of land, sloping toward Long Island Sound, beautifully laid out with trees and shrubbery. The house is three stories high, frame, filled in with brick, fifty feet square, has water in second floor and gas-pipes laid in ready for use; it contains twenty-five rooms, and commands a view of the sound and surrounding country rarely equaled. Upon the property are a gardener's cottage, fine stables, cow-house, sheds, poultry-house, &c.; also green-house and root cellar. There are forty trips a day by train and four by boat to Whitestone; time, one hour or less. Will be leased for a term of years to a satisfactory applicant.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A Term of Years—A coastal place at Newburg, 1¼ miles from the steam-boat landing, consisting of 2½-story frame dwelling, containing parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen, wash-house, bath-room, seven chambers; also, carriage-house, stable, with accommodation for four horses and room for cows; tenant-house and small cottage; twenty-four acres of land, well stocked with apple, peach, pear, other fruit, and fine old ornamental trees; variety of grapes and small fruits; good vegetable garden; a never-failing brook runs through the place, supplying two ponds stocked with bass and trout; the premises in good order, comfortably furnished, and supplied with all necessary agricultural implements, horse, good cows. Apply to JACOB SHARPE, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF ground, only twenty minutes from New-York, containing 2,000 City lots, situated on Long Island. The same distance from the City Hall, New-York, as 125th-st. The property is bounded by three steam railroads. There are two lines of horse-cars running direct from the Williamsburg ferries to the property. Fare only five cents. The property is all high, dry, and healthy, eleven City streets, and is one of the finest parcels ever offered, either as an investment or for speculation. When the bridges and boulevard, which are now being built, shall be completed, this property will quadruple in value. Terms very easy. For particulars apply to F. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange-court, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BARgain.—On the Harlem Railroad, one mile from depot, a fine country seat, consisting of six acres of land, all kinds of fruit in abundance, shade-trees, fine well of water, brook, a large dwelling and carriage-house, a tenement-house and barn; also, a store and dwelling and stable; fine place for business; one of the most healthy locations in the country; churches, schools, post-office, &c., convenient; cars pass six times a day; price, $8,000. Apply at No. 99 Murray-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—THREE MINUTES' WALK from Montrose Depot; a fine residence with one acre of land, handsomely laid out in lawn, with trees; the house is first class; is admirably arranged; has furnace, gas, hot and cold water; surroundings first-class, the property in that section being restricted to private residences. Terms easy. Inquire of the owner, at No. 352 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A THREE-story and basement house, situated No. 21 (east side,) convenient to Newark and New-York Railroad; it contains eleven rooms and bath-room; stable in rear of lot, with entrance from side street. Address J. D., Box No. 111 New-York *Times* Office.

RIVERSIDE, NEAR STAMFORD.—ATTRACTIVE SHORE FRONT RESIDENCE—Eleven rooms, modern conveniences, first-class, growing neighborhood; extremely healthy; price low, depot: all trains; descriptive circular; $9,000; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. Call and see me. Price, terms, &c. HENRY Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMford, Norwalk, and New Canaan, Conn., for sale. Send price and style of house you are seeking, and receive a prompt and reliable reply. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FLUSHing, first-class house, with every convenience, bath-room, laundry, furnace, gas fixtures, in perfect order; spacious grounds; location unsurpassed; near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY fine grassing farm of 215 acres in Livingston County, near Geneseo, in this State. Will be exchanged for property in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to Post-office Box No. 1,676 New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STATEN Island.—Fifty acres, choice location, with extensive ocean and land views; would exchange for improved City property. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM 30 acres; high ground; good buildings, implements, stock, &c. Apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIum-size high-stoop brown-stone house in good order, between Park and 6th avs., from 38th to 50th sts.; no agents. Address EVERETT Up-town *Times* Office, No. 644 West 32d-st.

PERSONS HAVING HOUSES OR ANY Real estate to let or sell, address HALL, 106 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
Office, No. 21 Park-row, opposite New Post-office, Astor House, and the terminus of all the city car lines.
Real estate property bought and sold at auction.
Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
All auction sales made in Exchange Sales-room reported on my bulletin board in advance of any newspaper.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
GREAT AUCTION SALE,
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,
(By order of executors and others.)

Nos. 216 AND 218 HUDSON-STREET (corner of Watts-st., and fronting the open square on Canal-st.)—A large corner lot, with a front of 38 feet on Hudson-st. and 22 feet on Watts. The property is very valuable for business purposes.

No. 44 WATTS-STREET (between Hudson and Varick streets)—Desirable lot, and two-story and basement brick house, stacles on rear.

No. 8 YORK-STREET (between West Broadway and St. John's-lane)—Two-story and basement frame house, within one block of Hudson River freight depot.

No. 409 EAST EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET (north side, between Avenue A and 1st-av, and near the new landing of the Harlem boats)—Two-story and basement brick house, eight rooms; modern conveniences; fine lot.

No. 104 EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET (between 3d and 4th avs., north side)—Two and one-half story and basement frame house; full lot, commencing 175 feet west of 3d-av.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET (north side, 475 feet west of 8th-av.)—Very desirable three-story brick and frame house; contains twelve rooms and all improvements.

Also, Valuable Vacant Lots on

FIFTY-FIRST-STREET (north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.)—Two very desirable lots.

Also, splendid up-town lots, East and West side,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET (north side, 175 feet west of 10th-av., and near the Boulevard)—One full lot.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—South side, 150 feet west of 10th-av., and near the Boulevard, three magnificent full lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET—North side, 95 feet east of Madison-av., two very choice lots, 25x 100 each.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-STREET—South side, only 45 feet east of Madison-av., four superb lots, each 25x100.

Terms on improved and unimproved property easy. Maps at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of executors and others,)
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
No. 146 FRANKLIN-STREET, between Varick and Hudson sts.—Two-story attic and basement brick house; very desirable for investment.

No. 173 EAST SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET (north side, between 3d and Lexington avs.)—Desirable three-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front house, fourteen rooms; hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, &c.; desirable locality.

No. 955 SECOND-AVENUE (west side, between 50th and 51st sts.)—Handsome three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone house; good location; must be sold to close an estate.

Terms on all above property liberal. Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange,
Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
an unusually attractive line of
CHOICE A 1 LOTS,
splendidly situated in the TWENTY-FIRST WARD OF BROOKLYN, as follows:

DEKALB-AVENUE—North side, 175 feet west of Reid-av., six lots.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE—South side, 122.2 feet west of Broadway, two lots.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE—South side, 250 feet east of Reid-av., one lot.

VAN BUREN-STREET—North side, 250 feet east of Reid-av., three gore lots.

KOSCIUSKO-STREET—North side, 150 feet east of Reid-av., two lots.

KOSCIUSKO-STREET—South side, 122 feet west of Broadway.

KOSCIUSKO-STREET—South side, 175 feet west of Reid-av., five lots.

GATES-AVENUE—South side, 200 feet east of Patchen-av., and near Broadway, seven lots.

MONROE-STREET—North side, 200 feet east of Patchen-av., seven lots.

BAINBRIDGE-STREET—South side, 385 feet east of Hopkinson-av., five lots.

MADISON-AVENUE—North side, 425 feet east of Reid-av., five lots.

MONROE-STREET—South side, 425 feet east of Reid-av., five lots.

Terms easy. Maps at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY,
NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Josiah Lane, deceased, under the direction of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham:

WALKER-STREET—The five-story marble-front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Walker-st., between Broadway and Church-st., and known as Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., being together 50 by 100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE,
IN PARTITION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 147 WEST 29TH-ST., LOT OF VALUABLE, WITH BRICK STABLES.

Also,

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT INWOOD, IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., ESQ., REFEREE,

No. 147 West 29th-st., 280.7 feet east of 7th-av.—The lot of land with the brick stables.

Also, valuable property at Inwood, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York.

Four lots of land, south-west corner of Hudson-av. and C-st., each lot 25x100 feet.

One plot of ground between 214th and 218th sts., 12th and 14th avs., containing 4 713-1000 acres. On this plot is a large two-story and basement brick mansion, carriage house, stable, ice house, and other out-buildings. The property is well located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, and in a neighborhood that is increasing in value daily.

The attention of capitalists and real estate dealers is called to the proposed sale of the Thompson estate. The property is very desirable for investment, being on the line of the new boulevards, and in the immediate vicinity of the new National Parade Ground.

For maps and full particulars inquire at the office of auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT
By E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
NO. 3 PINE-ST.,
Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

Great Jones-st., near Broadway; 3 stories..... $2,000
Clinton-place, near Broadway; 3½ stories, high-stoop, 27.6x100 feet..... 6,000
Lafayette-place; large double house..... 9,000
West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; 4 stories..... 2,500
West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; 5 stories..... 2,200
East 10th-st., near 5th-av.; 3 stories..... 2,000
West 11th-st., near 5th-av.; 4 stories..... 2,500
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.; 4 stories..... 4,000
West 14th-st., near 7th-av.; 4 stories..... 3,500
East 17th-st., near 1st av.; 2 stories..... 2,000
East 17th-st., near 5th-av.; 3 stories..... 4,000
East 20th-st., near 5th-av.; 3 stories..... 3,000
East 20th-st., near Broadway; 3 stories..... 3,500
West 22d-st., near 6th-av.; elegant large house, with side addition..... 7,000
East 33d-st., near Madison-av.; 4 stories..... 3,500
East 38th-st., near Park-av.; 3 stories..... 2,000
East 41st-st., near 5th-av.; 4 stories..... 2,200
West 48th-st., near 6th-av.; 3 stories..... 2,500
East 53d-st., near Lexington-av.; 3 stories..... 1,000
East 68th-st., near 3d-av.; 3 stories..... 3,000
East 69th-st., near Madison-av.; 4 stories..... 3,000
East 73d-st., near 5th-av.; 4 stories..... 3,000
East 80th-st., near 4th-av.; 4 stories..... 1,200
6th-av., near 16th-st.; 4 stories..... 4,000
5th-av., near 47th-st.; 4 stories..... 6,000
Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.; 4 stories..... 5,000
Broadway, near 31st-st.; "Clifford House," about 200 feet front on Broadway, 120 rooms. Will be altered for a first-class hotel.
Madison-av., near 33d-st.; 4 stories..... 4,500

TO LET FURNISHED.

The residence of the late Jesse W. Ben

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW, AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 8 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, this said) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Algeria, Wednesday, March 5, Cuba, Wed., March 26
Calabria, Wed., March 12, Abyssinia, Wed., April 2
Parthia, Wed., March 19, Algeria, Wed., April 9,
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, Grace.....Wednesday, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Thompson.....Wednesday, Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, Webster.....Wednesday, Mar. 26, at 9 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Wednesday, April 2, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner.....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$20, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Mar. 15, 9 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Mar. 15 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Mar. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at 29 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 622 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 85 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DANRE....Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE.....DANRE....Saturday, April 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....April 9, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage. (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

EUROPA.....Sat., Mar. 1 | CALIFORNIA.Sat., Mar. 8
ANGLIA.....Wed., Mar. 5 | COLUMBIA.Wed., Mar. 12

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, economically, and cheaply as any other route. Through tickets to or from Paris can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 1, 1873.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. LAFIDGE, touching at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

R. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,).....March 13
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).March 20
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....March 27

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 25.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 27.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, March 1.

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASKILL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

LADOGA, Cawsey.....Feb. —
MANDINGO, Spence.....Saturday, Mar. 15
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. M. HOGGARTH & SON, 5, 7 & 9 Fourth-st., N. Y.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

For Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena, and Chagres, on the 5th of every month.

For Venezuela, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello, on the 20th of every month.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEPAUGH.....May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT RIVER, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Fox slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 113 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 4, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 4, 7, 8:30 P. M.

Express for Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 night. Sunday, 5:30, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:30, 6, 8, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 8:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:55, 10:13 P. M. Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

From Trenton, Nos. 253, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 6:30, *11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Marion Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snuffтown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:35 A. M., 1:55 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 5:05, 6:56, 10:30 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:16, 11:08 A. M., 2:57, 4:34, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

* Does not run beyond Middletown.
† Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
‡ Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—For Jamaica, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.,) 9:00, 11:35 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:00 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.,) 9:00, 11:35 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:00 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:00, 11:35 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:00, 9:00, 11:35 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.,) 9:00, 11:35 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.,) 5:30, 6:35, 8:00 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Darien, 7:00, 9:00, 11:35 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, and 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:35 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:05, 3:55 (Ex.,) 4:35, 5:30, 6:35, 6:00, 6:35, 7:23, 8:00 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:35 A. M.; 2:22, 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 6:00, 6:35, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:00 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:00 A. M.: 3:00 and 8:00 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:00 A. M.: 12:23, 3:00, and 8:00 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:00 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 12:23 P. M., to Greenfield; 3:00 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:00 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:00 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 3:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Rail road (Ans. line,) 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:00, 8:00, and 9:00 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:35 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 12:23, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:00 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:00 A. M., 12:23, and 3:00 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

10:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Leave Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the evening lecture in the course of the Gospels: *The Last Tour of Galilee.* Seats free.

AT THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE A. M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. J. M. REID, D. D., Missionary Secretary, will preach at 10½ A. M.; the annual meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society connected with the Church will be held at 7½ P. M., and addressed by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D.D., the children's friend. Strangers come and welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH Av. and 23d-st.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Mr. CHARLES WOOD. Devotional meetings for young men on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING at 8½ o'clock, and daily prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

ANNUAL SOCIABLE, CANAL-STREET A. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Greene-st., near Canal, THURSDAY, March 13, at 7½ o'clock.—Addresses by Rev. Drs. HERMAN ARMISTON, TAYLOR, ROGERS, MINGINS, and others. Tickets 50 cents. Services SUNDAY at 10½ by Rev. G. J. MINGINS, and at 3½ by Rev. Dr. STREET.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. A. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY at 9 A. M. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH 43d-st., west of 6th-av.—The Rector, Rev. B. KEESE NEWTON, will preach at morning service and at children's church service, at 3½ P. M. Subject of afternoon sermon—*God, and Man Alone.*

A BENEFIT FOR A "MISSION." BRET HARTE
On "ARGONAUTS OF '49."
See Amusements.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Miss JENNY LEES, inspirational speaker, will address a few remarks to the Lyceum children, their parents and friends, at 10½ A. M., and will lecture for the society at 7½ P. M. Admission free.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH EVENING, viz.:

I. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 7½ o'clock.
V. No. 14 Leonard-st., 7½ o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 163 Worth-st., 7½ o'clock.
VII. No. 290 Madison st, 7½ o'clock.
VIII. Pisgah Chapel, No. 188 Sprins-st., 7½ o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 7½ o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, 7½ o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ o'clock.
German meeting, No. 293 Bowery, 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 3½ P. M.; No. 134 Bowery, 10½ A. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Sup't of Missions.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. HENRY M. MORGAN, of Morgan Chapel, Boston, will deliver the first of a course of six lectures to non-churchgoers, in Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Fast Young Men.* This discourse has been delivered thirty-one times in Boston, usually on Sunday evenings, to the last time to over 3,000 persons in Boston Music Hall, ladies being in majority, as they feel most for the cause of temperance.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. O. SULLIVAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, No. 1,288 Broadway, and in the EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. Evening subject—*Marriage and Divorce.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 2d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. On WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., the next sermon of the special Lenten course will be preached by Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D. Service at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Master's Highway.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS.—Subject, MORNING: *Doctrine of Sacrifice.* EVENING, Vesper service. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING: *History of Christianity.*

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, will preach SUNDAY, March 2, MORNING and AFTERNOON services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 20th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Serv ces on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's service at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. ABBOTT BROWN will preach in the EVENING.

DESTINY OF THE EARTH.—THE Messenger of the New Dispensation will preach in the Universalist Church, Washington-square, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Earth to be the Inheritance of the Redeemed.*

ESTHER, MORDECAI, AND THE FEAST OF PURIM.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach on the above interesting historical subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the South Baptist Church, 35th-st., near 8th-av. He will also preach and administer the Holy Communion on SUNDAY MORNING.

EVENING SERVICE IN MADISON-Avenue Reformed Church on and after the first SUNDAY in March, beginning at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. H. D. GARDE, the Pastor. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ELDER J. S. COOK WILL PREACH AT No. 405 Grand-st. at 3 o'clock, and at No. 138 West 24th-st. at 7½ P. M. SUNDAY. Copies given away of the *Illustrated Bible Banner*, No. 14 Murray-st., one year free, to Ministers of all denominations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-street. The original mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday at 9½ A. M

THE ERIE DISCLOSURES.

How Lane's Secret Circular Was Received—How the Money was Distributed, And to Whom.

The exclusive publication in THE TIMES of Mr. Lane's confidential circular about the famous movement against Jay Gould in March last, caused no end of excitement in Wall-street, yesterday. Indeed the main points of the disclosures contained in the circular were telegraphed to Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Albany early yesterday morning, and the facts were received with much interest in all of those cities. That money had been used to turn Gould out of the Erie management had been long believed by financial men throughout the country, but this circular gave the first confirmation of previous rumors.

The circular formed a leading topic for conversation on the "Street," though many shrewd operators laughed at the tone of the document, for they considered the writer to have written it for the purpose of exalting his own importance in the movement. But the question of most interest seemed to be about the distribution of the money paid by the English stockholders, in fact who got it, and in what proportions was the money divided?

It is alleged by those who claim to know all the facts that Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt actually paid out the sum of $750,000, in two payments, one for $300,000 and another for $450,000. The first amount was divided as follows:

F. A. Lane	$75,000
Henry Thompson	75,000
M. R. Simonds	50,000
L. D. White	25,000
H. N. Otis	25,000
John Hilton	25,000
Homer Ramsdell	25,000
Total	$300,000

These payments secured the resignations of the necessary number of old directors, and resulted in Jay Gould being turned out of the Presidency. But there were other claimants for services alleged to have been performed, so it was necessary to call for more money. The second payment of $450,000 was made after the *coup d'état*, and divided as follows:

Daniel Sickles	$125,000
George Crouch	50,000
James J. Gardiner	25,000
Wm. A. O'Doherty	25,000
F. A. Lane	25,000
Charles Day	25,000
S. L. M. Barlow	87,500
James McHenry	87,500
Total	$450,000

Exactly who had the money in charge for distribution is not yet known, but our information is that Mr. Barlow was the person who had charge of the first sum, and Mr. McHenry the second. In an interview with one of our reporters, Mr. Barlow could not remember much about these transactions, though he admitted that, if given time, he might be able to recollect some of the details.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE CIRCULAR FROM MR. LANE.

Mr. Frederick A. Lane was visited by a TIMES reporter yesterday, and questioned concerning the interesting statement published over his signature in the TIMES. He said that he was astonished at its appearance in print, and much regretted its publication. Since it was published, he had no hesitation in vouching for its genuineness. How the TIMES had come into the possession of it was a mystery which he could not explain. When he was in London, Mr. Lane found that there were a large number of claims presented to the representatives of the English stockholders for services rendered in the overthrow of the Gould management of the Erie Railroad Company. A number of his friends in London, aware of the prominent part he had played, urged him to make a statement of the services he had rendered. It was proposed that a select dinner should be given, to which he would be invited, and that he should deliver an address on the occasion. He did not like this method of making an exposition, being averse to after-dinner speeches. Desirous of acquainting those who were the most concerned with the facts of the transaction, and defeating the bogus claimants in their unjust demands, he volunteered to make a statement that would satisfy everybody. That statement was contained in a printed circular for private distribution, and of which the matter published in THE TIMES is a true copy. Only fifty of these circulars were printed, and only five distributed in Europe. The balance of them, with the exception of three, which were preserved by Mr. Lane, were destroyed. The three circulars referred to were brought to New-York City and distributed here. Two of them were returned to Mr. Lane. Mr. Lane did not deny that he had received a payment from Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, but declined to state how much he had been paid.

STATEMENT OF S. L. M. BARLOW.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. S. L. M. Barlow in regard to F. A. Lane's circular yesterday. When the reporter had stated the object of his visit, he asked Mr. Barlow whether he had read the circular. He replied that he had glanced at it. Mr. Barlow was asked what information he possessed as to the payment of the money. He said the matter was so long past that nearly the whole of the transaction had passed from his memory. He understood that Mr. Lane at first thought it would be necessary to expend $1,500,000 to make the proposed change of management. Subsequently he dropped to $1,000,000, and at last to $500,000. The circular he believed to be substantially correct. The stockholders represented on the other side by Heath and Raphael had, he understood, been assessed previously one shilling per share on stock valued at $40,000,000 to defray the expenses of the litigation undertaken to oust Gould. The money subsequently forwarded was paid in part through Heath and Raphael, and Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, representing both sections of the English stockholders. No money was paid through any other source.

Our reporter alluded to the fact that the circular stated that a consultation was held at Mr. Barlow's residence, and that several telegrams subsequently passed between Mr. Barlow and Mr. McHenry, and he asked if this circumstance would not serve to help Mr. Barlow's memory as to the arrangements then made? Mr. Barlow replied that his recollection was that the meeting referred to was after the coup d'état.

The reporter next asked through whom was the money distributed?

"Gen. Sickles received all the money sent," said Mr. Barlow.

The reporter asked if Mr. Barlow knew the name of any person receiving any of the money. He said no; he could not recollect. The reporter remarked that it was to obtain that information, principally, he called, and asked if he might say in THE TIMES that Mr. Barlow knew none of the gentlemen who received money at the time of the coup d'etat?

"Well," said he, hesitatingly, "no; I should not wish you to say that; I might be able to recall some of the details, if I had time to think over the matter."

What amount was paid? inquired our reporter. "The amount paid in different ways did not exceed $300,000, was Mr. Barlow's answer.

Did any of the old directors receive money for withdrawing from the concern? Mr. Barlow did not know. The reporter suggested that their relation to the road at that time might be considered as entitling them to a consideration. Mr. Barlow then said that was a matter for their own consciences. Some such suggestions were made. They thought that as guarantors of the Erie stock, and having their names upon bonds of the road, they might, in case of certain legal contingencies arising, be held liable. Besides they were responsible for their personal acts, and they considered themselves entitled to an equivalent. The reporter asked if these considerations were entertained by those negotiating for a change of management. Mr. Barlow had so understood it, he said. To the further inquiries of the TIMES reporter, Mr. Barlow could give no certain information as to who did or did not receive part of the $300,000; all he could say was that at his (Mr. Barlow's) suggestion the amount named was forwarded to Gen. Sickles, and by the General actually expended at the time.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES DAY.

Mr. Charles Day, one of the old Erie Directors, who is said to have received $25,000, was visited, and emphatically denied the truth of the statement. He knew that such a story had been in circulation. When he returned from London, some time ago, he had been jokingly congratulated on having received $25,000 for his services in the famous Erie movement. He had received, however, no such sum. He believed the Press had been unduly severe upon the present Erie management for the manner in which the money of the stockholders had been wrested from Gould. The latter knew that there was finally such a clear case against him for a civil suit that he disgorged at once. A corporation could bring a civil suit but it could not prosecute criminally; that was for private individuals to do. There was as good a criminal case against Gould now as there ever was, and it was for some individual stockholder who felt aggrieved, and was anxious to bring the guilty to punishment, and thus make a good example, to bring in a criminal suit. Mr. Day did not believe that Mr. Barlow had received any money in the manner stated. He was not cognizant of any movement on the part of the Erie management to reimburse Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt for expenses incurred in the removal of Gould from the Erie Presidency. There were always absurd stories afloat in the street concerning this or that corporation. After Gould had been ousted from the Presidency of the Erie Company, it was reported that he had made $9,000,000 on his own downfall by speculating in Erie stock. This he believed to be a ridiculous canard, unworthy of credence. Other reports that Gould owned a controlling interest in the company were of a similar character. The Erie Railroad is worth $78,000,000, and the greater part of the stock is now owned in England. It is a popular stock there, and is held in all parts of the country in lots as small as ten shares and upward. He did not believe that Gould was as enormously wealthy as reported; he was of opinion, from his knowledge of the street, that $5,000,000 would cover the value of all his assets. If Gould was worth more than that sum, he would be surprised to know it. Mr. Day also said he regarded Gould as a man of remarkable ability. If he was a little less unscrupulous he might hold as honorable a position in the business community as any man. He believed that Gould had spread this story on the street for some selfish purpose. He could not define his object. Erie had stood firm during the recent panic; perhaps it was Gould's intention to depress the stock, so that he might come into the market and buy heavily.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE CROUCH.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. George Crouch yesterday to inquire regarding the large sums of money alleged to have been paid out by Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt to turn Gould out of Erie. Mr. Crouch said that he had no objection to the publication of the fact that he received $50,000 for his services in working against Gould. He claimed to have earned his money by planning the coup d'etat, and says that Barlow and Sickles were only too glad to act as his assistants, after having failed to effect anything themselves. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow undertook to remove Gould by the action of the courts, and Sickles undertook to oust him by legislative interference. Neither the courts nor the Legislature removed Gould. He was ignominiously expelled by a revolt of his own directory, and that revolt was organized and executed by Crouch, who had been in England for some time with such an object in view. Mr. Crouch claims that his mission went no further than Gould's removal, and that he had nothing to do with putting in the Atlantic and Great Western clique. That Barlow and Sickles, as agents of McHenry, paid the old directors to resign in favor of their men. The new directors had already pledged themselves to dethrone Gould, so that Barlow and Sickles, in paying them, were simply, to use Crouch's expression, "picking up dead birds."

Mr. Crouch said also that he received the $50,000 for putting Gould out of Erie, and that he is willing to wager that amount that Gould will never resume the position of President again. If Gould does it will not be his fault, for he has made Gould his study for three years, and knows him thoroughly. Mr. Crouch has prepared a statement for the Legislative Committee, which gives a full explanation, from his point of view, of all that Gen. Sickles did in Albany last Winter, and throws a flood of light on Gould's method of corrupting the Legislature and how much it cost the Erie Road. In this it is shown how the present management would have made money had it paid $5,000,000 instead of $750,000 for turning Gould out of the management.

Large Fire in Twenty-Ninth-Street—Destruction of a Hardware Factory—Loss $70,000.

While Officer Marquis, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was patrolling his post in Twenty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at 8¼ o'clock, last night, he discovered that the engine-house of Newman & Capron's iron hardware factory was in flames. Messrs. Newman & Capron occupy the first floor of the three-story brick building No. 157 West Twenty-ninth-street, and the entire of the six-story building in the rear, together with the engine-house and stable situated between the front and rear buildings. The rear building, six stories high, has a frontage of thirty feet by a depth of forty feet, and contained the greater part of the valuable machinery used by the firm. The front building was, so to speak, only an intermediate station for goods preparatory to manufactured stock being taken to the firm's warehouse at No. 1,137 Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth-street. Though the alarm was quickly given, and the Fire Department, under Chief Engineer Perley and Assistant Engineers Brandon and Bates, were quickly at work, the flames speedily gained the mastery and not only entirely consumed the engine-house and stable, and also two horses valued at $1,000, but reached the rear building and entirely gutted it, scarcely leaving a beam standing in the entire edifice. At the same time the flames reached the front building, and Chief Engineer Perley sent out a second alarm. After an arduous struggle the firemen succeeded in quelling the flames in the greater part of the front building. The result, as far as loss is concerned, of the fire may be summed up as follows: Messrs. Newman & Capron lost on front and rear buildings, both of which they own, $15,000—insured in City companies; on stock and machinery, $50,000—uninsured; and Christian Dykes, carpenter, occupying the second and third floors of the front building, lost on stock and tools, $5,000, insured. Capt. Burden, with a section of men from the Twenty-ninth Precinct, preserved admirable order at the fire.

Brooklyn Paving Contracts.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council met last evening to take testimony in the matter of the contract with Peter Donlon for grading and paving Sumpter-street, from Broadway to Fulton-avenue. The story of the dispute seems to be as follows: Donlon took the contract at $3 50 per foot. In December, 1871, he was ordered to desist until further notice. In April he received orders to resume work, but in the meantime his bills for materials had matured, and, being unable to retire them, proceedings were instituted and the Sheriff sold the unused material. Half the work had been finished when the order to discontinue was given. Being thus unable to complete the work, he was reported as a defaulter, and proceedings were ordered to be commenced against him, but the matter remained in abeyance, and the Council again advertised for proposals. The contract for the completion of the work was awarded to Peter Riley, at $5 70 per foot, or $30,000 for the job. Riley received $10,000 more for the half which he finished under his contract than Donlon was to have had for the whole work. It is stated that Riley bought Donlon's materials at the Sheriff's sale, and used them in his contract. Commissioner Furey, the first witness examined, stated that he had caused Donlon to suspend work in December under a general rule requiring all street contracts to cease while frost was in the ground, and that when he directed the contractor to resume work he failed to do so. Mr. Furey was asked who was on Donlon's bond as sureties. He replied that Peter Riley was one of them. This reply created some surprise among the members of the committee. Riley, who was present, sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "It's a lie." The parties were called to order.

Peter Riley and City Surveyor Whitman were examined, after which the investigation was adjourned.

Disgraceful Conduct of a Third-Avenue Car-Driver.

Mr. E. D. Davies, the ventriloquist, now performing at Niblo's Garden, attended as pall-bearer on Thursday the funeral of Hen. Mason, the actor, who dropped dead in Chrystie-street on Tuesday last. With Barney Meserole, another well-known actor, Mr. Davies, at 12:50 o'clock, got on the front platform of car No. 117 of the Third-avenue line. Both the rear platform and the inside of the car was crowded, and the snow blowing into his face. Mr. Davies opened out his umbrella. One of the two drivers on the car said: "—— —— your soul, shut that up." Before Mr. Davies could close his umbrella, the other driver threw him off the front platform of the car. Mr. Davies' left wrist was sprained, his face bruised, and, falling into a snow-bank, he lost a valuable diamond pin presented to him by the company of the London Alhambra. Mr. Davies will institute proceedings against the railway company, and the preliminary papers will be served to-day. A number of citizens who were standing at the corner of Thirteenth-street, and who witnessed the brutal assault, have signified their intention of appearing and giving testimony.

Arrest of Check-Raisers.

Detectives Farley and Simington, aided by Detectives Kierns and Kelso, of the Central Office, yesterday morning arrested Daniel Simmons, George W. Appleby, George Marks, and James Burgess, four well-dressed "Broadway sports," on the charge of raising checks. The prisoners, whom Detective Farley aptly terms "professionals in the art," from the facts elicited, would appear to be men of intelligence and daring. It is understood that, accompanied by the other prisoners, James Burgess, who is well known in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards as a young man of fertile expedients, called upon Mr. Andrew Harman, a Brooklyn undertaker, and represented that his brother John had died in Trenton, and that he desired Mr. Harman to make suitable arrangements for his brother's funeral. He gave Mr. Harman $100 and received a check for $20, which he said he would forward to Trenton to pay for the transportation of his brother's body to Brooklyn. The next day the check was raised to $1,290, presented at the Williamsburg National Bank, and paid. Detective Farley arraigned his prisoners before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday. They were remanded to Brooklyn, and locked up in the First Precinct Station, at Williamsburg, to await identification. It is expected that many complaints will be substantiated against them.

Township Co-operation.

Mr. Samuel Leavitt lectured before the New-York Liberal Club last evening, on "Township Co-operation the Legitimate Fruit of the Protectionist Theory." After referring to the doctrines of the protectionists, he said a man must be enabled to protect himself against all other men; but as a social and commercial being, his highest prosperity is to be attained by combining with others, in a township, for protection against the world. A truly scientific co-operative society, associated in all the relations of life, having agriculture for a basis, working up its raw material in factories, having all profitable trades and productions maintained in the domain, and returning the débris of its products as manure, &c., to the soil, displays the acme of protectionism.

The township must be enabled to protect itself against the State Government, and the latter against the General Government. Thus shall the centripetal and centrifugal forces of society be kept in balance. The Senator from Flushing told this club lately that a chief cause of legislative demoralization was the passage of small bills at Albany, and that all small local matters should be decided by township supervisors. Let the township be scientifically organized and officered by men whose interest it is to promote the general welfare, then supervisors can be trusted to control local interests, and then if the "referendum" is adopted there will be a body of careful thinkers to respond to it from each of these little centres of true civilization such as any true legislators may fearlessly refer their enactments to. In the co-operative townships also a noble nomination and balloting for legislative, congressional, and judicial officers would obtain such as the world has never seen. Some think that if the machinery of the General Government is well put together all will go well. The lecturer lays much more stress upon the minor machinery, and says: "So circumstance the individual, so organize the family and the township, as will best tend to make them good, wise, and prosperous, and the General Government will soon come right." In conclusion, the lecturer referred to the success of the rich German colony in Iowa, the eighteen rich Shaker societies, and other prosperous co-operative bodies in this country.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

Recorder Hackett sat, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, to hear motions and pass sentence. The Grand Jury, having finished their business, were discharged. Having expressed a desire to visit the City Prison, the Recorder informed the foreman that the gentlemen could do so at any time during the day. Counsel moved for a new trial in the case of William Finn and Robert Lightall, sentenced for assault and battery. The motion was denied in the case of Lightall, and counsel was directed to submit the affidavits in Finn's case. Edward Cahill, convicted for larceny from the person, was sent to State Prison for four years and six months. Jeremiah Cahill, the prisoner's brother, who surrendered himself and admitted that he committed the offense, was discharged. A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Richard Jacobs, a dishonest employe at Claflin's, who turned State's evidence in the case of Henry Alexander, convicted for receiving the stolen property. Samuel Watson, indicted for grand larceny, was discharged. Henry Schaffer, convicted for feloniously assaulting John Abel, was sent to State Prison for one year. Thomas Hart, convicted of forgery, was sent to State Prison for three years. Herman Weiss pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for five years. Wm. Young was sent to the Penitentiary for ten months for assault and battery. Wm. W. Jones and James Thompson, colored, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and were sent to State Prison for five years. Thomas McDonnell, John O'Connor, George Drake, James Lewis, Joseph Weiss, and John McCartney, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Misolen Tinger pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to Sing Sing for three years and six months. John Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at forgery, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Caroline Welsh, who had been in the habit of engaging as a domestic, and robbing her employers of silver-ware and linen, and against whom eight separate indictments for the larceny of property to the amount of over $1,000 were found, pleaded guilty to one indictment, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

The Masonic Fair.

Preparations on an extensive scale are being made for the grand Masonic Fair to be held next month for the benefit of the Hall and Asylum Fund of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York. The fair will open on the 15th of March, in Apollo Hall, and continue for four weeks. Although the entire building has been engaged, the Committee on Space find it difficult to supply room for the number of applicants who are desirous of exhibiting. Last evening the Fair Committee held a meeting at Odd-fellows' Hall, Right Worshipful Ellwood E. Thorne, D. G. M., in the chair. A number of the subcommittees reported, and announcement was made that all the space at the disposal of the committee would be allotted at Apollo Hall to-morrow evening. Jas. M. Austin, M. D., announced that he had received a communication from Ole Bull, offering to give a concert in aid of the fund. The concert will be given at the Academy of Music on the 26th of April. Before the meeting adjourned a resolution was unanimously passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the restaurant during the progress of the fair.

Personal.

Congressman C. D. McDougall, of Auburn; Hon. C. C. Gilman, of Iowa, President of the Central Railroad of Iowa; Hon. James Tillinghast, of Albany, General Superintendent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Hon. A. Murdock, of Columbus; Miss and Col. B. W. Brisbois, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. E. R. Blackwell, of Philadelphia; Col. McClure, of the United States Army, and Hon. N. T. Sprague, Jr., of Vermont, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the United States Treasury; Gen. John S. Casement, of Ohio; Col. J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo; Judge Folger, of Geneva, N. Y.; Hon. J. C. Morrell, of Massachusetts, and Judge F. Dunleavy, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander James Butterworth, of the United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. Anderson, of the United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Dr. E. P. Vollum, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Life in Siberia—Lecture by Col. Thos. W. Knox.

Col. Thos. W. Knox lectured at Association Hall, last evening, upon Siberia, to reach which, he said, there were two ways—to go there or to be sent there. Those in banishment there were not, he said, treated harshly and left to die, as is sometimes thought. He found many of them living in comfort and happiness, often remaining in Siberia after their terms of banishment had expired. The object of exile was not to cause death, he said, but to give population to the country. He found refinement and culture and the best society among the banished Poles; of whom, together with Russian offenders, about 10,000 are sent to Siberia every year, their number being largely increased after every Polish insurrection. The lecturer described many different portions of Russia and Siberia, and the tea-drinking inhabitants, and related the incidents of his journey of 3,000 miles in a sleigh, and 1,000 miles on horseback.

Two Burglaries in the Second Ward.

Thursday evening the door of the store of George Hibbard, merchant tailor, No. 38 Fulton-street, was forced by burglars, and a number of pieces of cloth, valued at $452, carried off. The policeman on post tried the door at 7 o'clock and found it secured. Half an hour afterward he found it open. Capt. Caffrey states that the door was never very securely fastened, the lock being of the poorest description.

The pocket-book manufactory of Hopfensack & Co., third floor of No. 81 Nassau-street, was robbed, on Thursday evening, of a lot of Russia leather pocket-books and other goods, valued in all at $930. The police report that the front door of the building is always left open, and the burglars had therefore no difficulty in gaining access to the place. The janitor and his family occupy apartments on the top floor, but were not disturbed by the movements of the burglars.

The Case of Foster.

It is reported that Mrs. Putnam, wife of Avery D. Putnam, who was killed by Foster, has written to Gov. Dix asking for a commutation of the sentence on Foster. Up to a late hour last night the Governor had not come to any conclusion in the case. There are a great many papers to be examined. It appears that new facts have come to light which would justify the Governor in altering the sentence on Foster to one of imprisonment for life.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 28, 1873.

The Senate continued the debate through last night on the Louisiana question. The bill providing for a new election was amended in some details, and about 7 A. M. was rejected by yeas 18, nays 20, Messrs. Boreman, Clayton, Conkling, Flannagan, Harlan, Lewis, Morton, Trumbull, West, and all the Democratic Senators present, with the exception of Mr. Machen, voting in the negative.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up.

MORE TALK THREATENED.

Mr. Trumbull gave notice that at the first opportunity he would move to take up the credentials of Mr. McMillan, elected as Senator from Louisiana.

The Senate then, at 7:40 A. M., adjourned until 1 o'clock.

FRIDAY'S LEGISLATIVE DAY.

The Senate again met at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Cole, of California, called up the bill to make San Diego, California, a port of entry, and it was passed.

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, presented the credentials of J. J. Patterson, Senator elect from South Carolina.

REPORTS.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $25,000 for the completion of the military road in New-Mexico.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, reported adversely the bills to donate a certain public building to the State of Oregon and the bill making appropriations for Government buildings at Topeka, Kansas; Sacramento, Cal.; Montgomery, Ala., and several other places.

The report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to revise the Pension laws was concurred in.

BILL PASSED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the calendar, and the following bills were passed:

Amending the act authorizing honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors to acquire homesteads on the public lands.

The bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to report a system of irrigation for the San Joaquin and Tulare Valleys, California.

The House bill authorizing the use of "third" beer-barrels and "third" stamps.

The bill for the relief of A. J. Jennings, of New-York.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment repealing the clause in last year's bill, forbidding the *Globe* from printing the debates of Congress after the 4th of March without a contract, brought up the general subject of reporting and printing the debates, and, after discussion, an amendment offered by Mr. Sherman, sending the work to the Government Printing-office, was agreed to.

The following amendments to the Appropriation bill were agreed to:

Increasing the appropriation for the pay of surfmen from $74,000 to $84,000.

At 5 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The following new amendments were agreed to:

Appropriating $600,000 to replace worn and mutilated bank notes.

Appropriating $7,000 to purchase the United States Statutes at Large from Little, Brown & Co., of Boston.

Also, to increase the appropriation for a light-house at Point Hueneme, Santa Barbara Channel, to $22,000; and for completing the light-house at Point San Pablo, California, to $30,000.

A bill was passed legalizing the Homestead entries of soldiers and sailors not exceeding 161 acres each, within the limits of railroad grants.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with amendments. They strike out the section directing the Secretary of the Treasury to assume control and management of the Louisville and Portland Canal, in conformity with the terms of the resolution of the Kentucky Legislature of March 28, 1872, and also omit the following items: $50,000 for the harbors of Washington and Georgetown, D. C.; $25,000 for the Great Kanawha River; $15,000 for St. Clair River; $75,000 for the Harbor of Refuge on Lake Huron; $16,000 for Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio; $50,000 for the White and St. Lawrence Rivers; $50,000 for Horse-shoe Shoals, Delaware River; $25,000 for East Chester Creek, New-York; $10,000 for Cohansey Creek, New-Jersey, and $5,000 for Wickford Harbor. They insert items of $20,000 for Pentwater Harbor, Michigan; $10,000 for Frankfort Harbor, Michigan; $25,000 for Meeker's Island, Minnesota; $5,000 for Charleston Harbor, South Carolina; $5,000 for Cambridge Harbor, Indiana; $20,000 for a pier at Ice Harbor, Newcastle, Del., and $8,500 for Newport, R. I.

The committee recommend an increase of $75,000 in the House appropriation for Boston Harbor, and of $50,000 in the item for Mobile Bay. They reduce the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River, between the Missouri and Ohio Rivers, from $200,000 to $100,000; for the Illinois River from $100,000 to $50,000; and for Cape Fear River from $100,000 to $50,000.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill was resumed.

The appropriation for the improvement of the Capitol grounds was increased to $35,000.

The appropriation for light-houses at Isle Royal, Lake Superior, and Port Austin, Saginaw Bay, was retained in the bill.

The amendment reducing the appropriation on the new State, War, and Navy Department building by $500,000, was agreed to; also, the appropriation of $500,000 for a building for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

The amendment reducing the appropriation for the continuation of the New-York Post-office from $1,900,000 to $1,400,000, was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The conference report on the bill to extend for four years the acts establishing the Board of Commissioners of Southern Claims was agreed to.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and all the people of the United States, to impeach Mark H. Delahay, United States Judge for the District of Kansas, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and to acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and that the committee do demand that the Senate take order of the appearance of said Mark H. Delahay to answer to said impeachment. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from the testimony taken in the case by the Judiciary Committee, showing habitual intoxication on the part of the judge. One incident stated in the testimony elicited much laughter. It was where the judge in sentencing a criminal, said he could send him to any penitentiary in the United States, even to the District of Columbia, but he would send him to the penitentiary in Illinois, where the warden was a friend of his, and who would write to the warden and have him treat this criminal as a gentleman.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Moore, of Illinois, presented a conference report on the bill to revise the Pension laws. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules to allow him to offer an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, the bill reported by the Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2, relating to the bringing of a suit in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The rules were suspended and the bill allowed to be offered.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, at 12¼ P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The proposed increase of salaries was discussed at great length by Messrs. Sargent, Platt, Cox, Farnsworth, and Stevenson in opposition, and Messrs. Butler, Randall, Banks, and Maynard in support of it.

The Senate amendment in relation to the item of $400,000 for the Court of Claims, gave rise to considerable discussion, and was rejected.

The next amendment of importance was that in relation to the interest paid for the Pacific railroad companies.

The Committee on Appropriations recommended a substitute for it as follows:

"And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company, and its assigns, on account of freight or transportation over their respective roads, of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed; and any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover so much of the price of such freight and transportation as shall have been withheld, and in such suit the right of such company to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it in answer thereto by them, and the jurisdiction and power of said court in any such suit shall be the same as in other actions therein, and its judgment therein and a transcript thereof shall have the same force and effect as in other cases of claims against the Government in said court, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both said courts shall give said cause or causes precedence of all other business."

Mr. Wood, of New-York, moved to amend the committee's amendment by inserting after the word "assigns" the words "on and after the 1st of January next."

He argued in support of his proposition, and appealed for moderation and reason in the matter. He was in favor of protecting the interests of the Government, and even, if necessary, of taking possession of the road, but he would not destroy the property, and therefore he was in favor of postponing until the 1st of January next the right to withhold the earnings for transportation.

After a long discussion, the committee proceeded to vote on an amendment offered by Mr. Holman. The proceedings were interrupted by making the point of order that Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, was interested in the Union Pacific Railroad, and, therefore, not entitled to vote.

The Chairman decided that it was a question for the conscience of each member whether he was so interested as to bring him within the scope of the rule.

The question caused a good deal of trouble and confusion, and finally, on motion of Mr. Garfield, the committee rose, and reported the matter to the House.

The Speaker stated that as a matter of Parliamentary law it was laid down in the rules that where the interest is direct the member has no right to vote. In this case, if the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hooper) was a stockholder in this railroad the Chair would rule that he had no right to vote. The difference between the case and that of a stockholder in a national bank was that the latter was a general interest held by all classes of the people. The Chair would hold that no point could be made on a stockholder in a national bank voting on a question relating to national banks, but if a stockholder in a single corporation, as in this case, had his vote challenged, it would be the duty of the Chair to hold that if he were an actual stockholder he had no right to vote.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—That decision does you honor.

The Speaker—It is a decision which the Chair has made without any knowledge of the fact, and, therefore, he submits the question of fact to the gentleman from Massachusetts himself.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, stated that he was indirectly a stockholder of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He had not intended to vote on the question, had not listened to the debate, and had been writing at his desk, when he heard the Chairman call on all members to vote in order to make a quorum. He had voted inadvertently, and asked to withdraw his vote.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Holman's amendment was rejected, so was Mr. Wood's.

Without disposing of the committee's amendment, the committee rose, and the House, at 5, took a recess till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill fixing the duty on macaroni or vermicelli at thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Passed.

Subsequently, Mr. Cox, of New-York, entered a motion to reconsider.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER PRISONER DISCHARGED.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved, as a privilege question, that Joseph B. Stewart, who is in custody as a recusant witness, be discharged. Agreed to.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, the question being on the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations for the Senate amendment directing the withholding of earnings for Government transportation due to the Pacific railroad companies.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, offered to add to the substitute the bill reported by his select committee on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the same for the admission of which the rules were suspended to-day.

Mr. Wilson's amendment, modified in some unimportant particulars, was agreed to—ayes 101, nays not counted.

Finally the committee's substitute was also adopted.

There was a great deal of excitement and confusion over the question of increase of salaries, which question was about to be reopened by the amendments from the Committee on Appropriations for the benefit of employes of the House, and which were to be tacked on to the Butler amendment. The difficulty was avoided, however, by the abandonment of the proposed amendments, and the committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, then moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments as modified.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, tried to say that that would cut off debate on the separate amendments, but he was prevented by loud calls to order.

The motion to suspend the rules did not prevail, the vote being 86 yeas to 82 nays, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments in detail.

The first important amendment was that increasing the salaries of the President, Cabinet officers, Supreme Court Judges, and members of Congress. The amendment was rejected; yeas, 69; nays, 121. The following are the yeas:

Messrs. Averill, Banks, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Bearman, Buckley, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Cobb, Coghlan, Conner, Critcher, Darrell, Dickey, Dodds, Dubose, Duke, Eldridge, Elliott, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Hancock, Hawks, Harper, Harris of Mississippi, Hays of Alabama, Herndon, Houghton, King, Lamison, Lansing, Maynard, McJunkin, Morey, Morphis, L. Myers, Negley, Niblack, Florida, Peck, Pierce, Platt, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Robinson, Rogers, New-York, Rogers, North Carolina, Sparks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Snapp, Snyder, Storm, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Thomas, Turner, Tuthill, Waddell, Wallace, Waitely, Williams of Indiana, and Young.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, having changed his vote from "aye" to "no," moved to reconsider the vote, and then moved an adjournment. The latter motion prevailed, and at 11¼ o'clock the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Capt. Joseph Lang, Company G, Seventy-ninth, (Highlanders,) has been elected Major of the regiment.

John C. Gambier, arrested on a charge of embezzling funds of the African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church Society, was yesterday released on $1,000 bail.

Simon Donau, indicted for illicit distillation of whisky, and whose bail was fixed at $25,000, yesterday obtained a reduction of the amount to $15,000.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Morgan Chapel, Boston, will open a course of lectures for non-church goers, in Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening, commencing with his lecture on "Fast Young Men."

The Williamson-Malmquist shooting case was brought on before Justice Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and the charge and counter-charge were withdrawn by mutual consent.

Controller Green paid yesterday the Police Department salaries and expenses for month of February, amounting to $257,490, and for expenses of cleaning streets for month of February, $75,000.

A number of ex-members of the Fifth Regiment, Geo. Strippel presiding, met at the regimental armory last night, and completed arrangements for their trip to Washington, to attend the inauguration.

Thomas Collins, of No. 29 Vandewater-street, who shot James O'Brien, of No. 109 Cliff-street, another member of the "Swamp Gang," on Thursday night, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, by Justice Hogan.

Unknown thieves fastened the door of Gustav Wilkins' jewelry-store, No. 120 First-avenue, on Thursday, imprisoning the owner, and then smashing the window stole a tray of rings valued at $200, with which they escaped.

Nicholas Burges, proprietor of a liquor-saloon at the corner of Houston and Greene streets, charged with dealing in counterfeit money, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Commissioner Betts.

John C. Bushnell charged, as referee's fees and charges in a foreclosure suit, $1,321 04. Yesterday, on motion of the interested parties, the Referee not appearing to oppose, Judge Barden, in Supreme Court, Chambers, cut the amount down to $250.

Thomas Williams, of No. 472 Fourth-avenue, was committed by Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for violation of the Lottery law. Officer Kelly, who made the complaint, had purchased a lottery ticket from Williams for ten cents.

John McCarthy, a steam-boatman, who gave his residence as No. 156 Greenwich-street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, by Justice Hogan, for having stabbed Timothy Coffee, of No. 65 Cherry-street, with a dirk-knife, during a fight in the Fourth Ward, on Thursday night.

The funeral services of the late James T. Soutter, formerly a banker of this City, were conducted yesterday in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, Nineteenth-street. Mr. Soutter died in Paris, France, and his remains were brought to this City on Thursday. The body will be interred in Green-Wood, this morning.

The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute met last evening in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, Prof. S. D. Tillman in the chair. The paper of the evening was by Mr. M. N. Forney, on the advantages and disadvantages of the narrow gauge for railroads. The speaker was strongly in favor of the adoption of the standard gauge of four feet eight and a half inches.

The junior exhibition of the College of the City of New-York, "class of 1874," took place last evening at Steinway Hall. Prof. A. S. Graham, President of the college, presided, and the faculty and members of the Board of Education occupied seats on the platform. The programme consisted of essays, delivered by several of the students, and music by the orchestra.

A meeting of the Alumnæ of Rutgers Female Institute was held yesterday at the college, Fifth-avenue, Miss Gunilla R. Chalborg presiding, and Miss Hattie K. Brian acting as Secretary. Resolutions were passed and addresses were read, after which an executive committee of nine was appointed to raise funds for the further perfection of the library and apparatus of the College.

BROOKLYN.

During the year ending Jan. 1, 1873, 2,000 patients received treatment at the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary.

A new steam-yacht, built for Mr. H. N. Smith, by Henry Steers, will be launched at Greenpoint at 10½ A. M. to-day.

Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will address the children's monthly meeting in the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church, Noble-street, on Sunday evening.

David Dowd, who has been confined in jail under an indictment charging him with having set fire to the premises No. 10 Dodworth-street, was admitted to bail by Justice Moore yesterday in the sum of $2,500.

LONG ISLAND.

A town Board of Health has been organized in Hempstead, with Supervisor Matthews, President, and Dr. John Davidson Health Officer.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County have audited the claims of the Justices, Deputy Sheriff, and Constables, of Newtown, as follows: Justices claimed $4,513 80, allowed $1,221 82; Deputy Sheriff claimed $390 15, allowed $144 88; Constables claimed $5,479 68, allowed $2,631 20.

NEW-JERSEY.

Justice Bradshaw, of Newark, has sued Justice Lambert for false imprisonment, laying damages at $5,000.

Gerry L. Taylor, a Trenton lawyer, convicted of violating the Pension act, has been sentenced to six months in the State prison.

The receipts of the Newark Industrial Exposition were $41,269, yielding a profit of ten per cent. Of this $1,100 were donated to charitable institutions.

The cattle disease in Essex and Union Counties is extending its ravages. One farmer in Livingston Township has lost nineteen cows, another twelve, and a third six.

Gen. Gershom Mott, who commanded a New-Jersey regiment, at the outbreak of the rebellion, has been appointed Commanding General of the State militia, in place of Gen. Runyon, resigned.

Schroeder's Hotel, north of Union Hill, on the road to West New-York, was almost entirely consumed by fire yesterday, most of the furniture and other contents of the building being burned. The cause of the fire is not known, the flames being first discovered on the upper floors. The building was owned by Phillip Brock, and was valued at about $6,000. The loss on the building was covered by insurance. On the stock and furniture, which was owned by Henry Schroeder, and valued at $3,000, there was no insurance.

A child named Reynolds, whose parents reside in Newark, was fatally burned yesterday. It had been left alone by its mother, and, while playing around the floor, its clothes took fire from the stove.

STATEN ISLAND.

Revival prayer-meetings are held nightly in St. Mark's Church, at Pleasant Plains, and in the Bethel Methodist Church, at Tottenville.

To-morrow, the first Sunday in Lent, will be duly observed in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches throughout Richmond County, special preparations having been made for the event.

The third day's session of the Richmond County Court and Court of Sessions was held yesterday, Judge Metcalf presiding, with Associate Justices Allen and Kassner. Assessors Burke and Hegeman, of the town of Middletown, were found guilty and fined $50 each for malfeasance in office. In the Kreischerville road case the Grand Jury found additional indictments against persons accused of destroying Mr. Ellis' fence on the 15th inst.

The New-York Diet Kitchen.

The association recently organized under the name of the "New-York Diet Kitchen" purposes to co-operate with the dispensaries of the City in the care of their sick, poor, and especially to place at the disposal of their visiting physicians such articles of nourishment as they may require. To accomplish this, the association proposes to establish, in each of the existing dispensary districts, one or more diet kitchens, from which, on the requisition of the house and visiting physicians of the dispensaries, skillfully prepared food shall be issued at such times and in such quantities as they may specify. Each kitchen will be under the supervision of directresses appointed to this duty by the managers.

With such provision for the distribution of its charity the society hopes to reach all those dependent poor who are best entitled to sympathy and aid, and especially to succor those unfortunate children, who, through the ignorance and poverty of their parents, for want of proper food, fall an easy prey to disease. It is designed to provide these invalid children with milk and whatever other article the physician shall require for their restoration. The following are the officers of the association:

Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, President; Mrs. Robert Hoe Vice-President; Mr. Chas. L. Tiffany, Treasurer; Mrs. J. Langdon Ward, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Edmond Wetmore, Secretary. Managers—Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Edmond Wetmore, Mrs. J. Langdon Ward, Mrs. Wm. G. Choate, Mrs. Chas. L. Tiffany, Mrs. James M. Halstead, Mrs. C. M. Sterling, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. F. N. Otis, Mrs. George H. Hepworth, Mrs. Adolph Rusch, Mrs. Wm. Emerson, Jr., Mrs. Calvin Goddard, Mrs. Bart. Brown, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Miss Julia Gibbons, Miss C. Howland, Miss F. L. A. Haven, Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney.

The attention of the dispensary physicians in their labors among the poor have been frequently called to the great necessity of some organized plan of providing suitable nourishment for the sick, and cases often come under their observation where medicine and careful treatment fail for want of good food properly prepared. The present movement, therefore, receives the hearty indorsement and co-operation of the dispensary physicians, as also of the following members of the Faculty: Willard Parker, F. N. Otis, John T. Metcalf, T. M. Markoe, Gurdon Buck, Stephen Smith, W. H. Draper, Alonzo Clark, E. R. Peaslee, Fordyce Barker, T. Gaillard Thomas, Jared Linsly, Austin Flint, J. Marion Sims, Wm. T. Lusk, R. F. Weir, A. Jacobi, H. B. Sands, Francis Delafield, J. B. Reynolds, Frank H. Hamilton, Wm. H. Van Buren, Wm. Detmold, G. A. Sabine, James R. Leaming, J. W. S. Gouley, J. L. Little, H. Althof, Samuel B. Ward, Charles C. Lee, H. T. Hanks, Walter De F. Day.

Sale of Paintings.

The sale of paintings at Schenck's Art Gallery, No. 58 Liberty-street, yesterday, was brisk and the bidding spirited. The following were the highest prices realized: "A Pet Parrot," by Castiglione, of Paris, $395; "The Catskill, near Oak Hill," by James Hart, $495; "In the Country," by Noel Saunier, $585; "The Bird's Nest," $700; "The Waitress," $900; "Pompeiian Girl," $900; "The Artist's Daughter," $1,180; "Sheep," by Verboeckhoven, $2,425; "The Wandering Minstrel," $640; "Jealousy," $340; "Angling," $340; "A Market Scene," $210; "The Vacant Chair," $320," and "We Are Ready," $345.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Cattle active; prices firm for shipping grades; receipts, 1,300; quality generally good; sales of fair to good well-fatted Steers at $4 75 @$5 25; choice Smooth Steers, $5 50@$5 65; a lot of 16 cwt. Steers, $6 62½; Corn-fed 11 to 12 cwt. Texans, $4 @$4 90; shipments yesterday, 1,000. Live Hogs active; a shipping demand for good grades; receipts, 9,500; sales of Fair to Choice at $4 80@$5 05; packers out of the market; common grades ruled dull and nearly nominal; market closed quiet; shipments, 4,000.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's hats will be introduced to-day, at No. 212 Broadway, and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Call and examine it.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—R. Bogardus and lady, J. G. Gothsberger, N. E. Tobler, Otto Shute, M. F. Giddens, A. J. Daltin, Geo. H. Gardner, David Young, H. H. Wheeler, Geo. A. McCleskey.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana and Nassau.—W. C. McDaniels, F. Martinez, Miss E. Ford, Howard Ives, A. G. Bustamente, D. Paoli and lady, N. Armao, R. H. Frank, R. Walters, M. Osuna, W. S. Paterson, J. P. Bird, Mrs. E. E. Ford and 2 children, B. Rubio, A. Prats, J. Echarris, P. Guiterres, A. Austin, E. Ronconi, Mrs. R. Frias and daughter, Mrs. A. Redriguez, Miss C. Sanchez, P. Aznar, A. Gomez, S. S. Hepworth, G. F. Plow, Y. Contreras, J. Ansel, 10 Spanish sailors, H. Alexandre, J. E. Allen, Mrs. J. L. Lay.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:34 | Sun sets....5:52 | Moon sets....9:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:46 | Gov. Island..10:35 | Hell Gate...11:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Kathleen Mary, (Br.,) Holman, Bremen, H. Sweetland & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steamship Co.

Barks Wilhelm Foss, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fannie, Bartaby, Liverpool, Eng., H. J. DeWolf & Co.; Venus, (Br.,) Davis, Rotterdam, James F. Whitney & Co.; Horatio Sprague, Small, Dunedin and Wellington, N. Z., Mailler & Quereau; Amelia Wilson, (Br.,) Watson, Pernambuco, Bowring & Archibald.

Brigs G. F. Geery, Concklin, Trinidad, Cuba, Van Brunt & Bro.; Sarah E. Kennedy, Ray, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Nellie Ward, Ashburry, Cienfuegos, Cuba, J. O. Ward; Neponset, Strout, Malta, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Ocean Traveller, Adams, Key West, Fla., Benner & Pinckney; John M. Fiske, Smith, Baracoa, Isaac R. Staples; Capella, (Br.,) Buck, Montego Bay, Jam., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Wednesday, 6 P. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steam-ship Montgomery, hence for Savannah, having in tow a schr. with loss of all her sails.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, Havana Feb. 22, via Nassau 24th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Feb. 26, lat. 33 12 N., lon. 75 20, passed brig George E. Dale, from Matanzas, for New-York.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorrillard Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Feb. 18, with mdse. and 10 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Bark Athlete, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Gandy, Antwerp 75 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Feb. 15, lat. 33.05, lon. 69.59, passed a vessel about 600 tons, bottom up, one yard out of water, painted white, coppered bottom, apparently old; before passing the vessel saw a large quantity of timber, a skylight and binacle box, apparently but a short time in that condition.

Bark Azelia, Weston, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Russell, Howes & Co.

Brig Fanny Beck, (of Carnarvon,) Evans, Palermo 71 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Trott King, Bradford, Apalachicola 18 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson. Sld. in co. with schr. Addie S. Bryant, for New-York; Feb. 18, lat. 31, lon. 73, spoke schr. Dolly Varden, hence for Mosquito Inlet.

Schr. Geo. Shattuck, Mills, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. H. C. Bridges, Whiley, Red Bank, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Jno. Boynton's Son.

Schr. D. M. Hilton, Jameson, Fortune Bay, N. F., via Gloucester, 19 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Mary M. Murray, Long Harbor, N. F., via Gloucester, 10 ds. with fish to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Charleston 6 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. J. F. Weaver, Charleston 6 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Burbage, James River, Va., 5 ds., with brier root to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Hattie Ellen, Ashford, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Soule, Providence, with iron and barrels to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Collins, Calais, with lumber to Jno. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Bridgeport.

Schr. Veto, Watts, Providence.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Franklin, for Stettin, &c.; barks Luis Carnbiaso, for San Domingo; Argonaut, for Bremen; brig Arthur Eggleso, for Pernambuco; schrs. Washington, for Indianola; M. L. Wedmore, for Washington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—Arr. ship Mindoro, from Passeroean; barks Dirigo, from Sourabaya; Gualgrove, from Singapore; Clara, from Batavia; J. S. Barker, from Calcutta; Lawrence, from Messina; Excelsior, from Cadiz; Eva H. Fisk, from Galveston; brig Fidelia, from Messina; schr. J. Merton, from Mayagues.

Arr. this P. M., brigs Gazelle, from Algoa Bay, and Jesse Rhynas, from Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—Schr. Lilly, from New-York.

Off the port, steamer Mercedita.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Arr. steam-ship Wilmington, Holmes.

KEY WEST, Feb 28.—Sld. schr. Adelia Corson, Corson, Cedar Keys.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28—Cld. Brig Annie Barker, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore; Barks Anna, for Barcelona; Salus, for Liverpool; schrs. Somerset, for Monte Christo; John S. Ingraham, for Satilla River; C. W. Holt, for Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 26.—Arr. schrs. J. H. Fitzpatrick, Elvie Davis, and Jacob Kienzle, Philadelphia, for Boston; Belle Hardy and Ann L. St. John, Baltimore, for Portland; Lizzie Smith, Virginia, for Salem; R. C. Thomas, Hoboken, for do.

Returned—schrs. Albert Clarence, Sallie M. Steelman, Joseph H. Huddell, Jr., Benjamin Oliver, Lizzie D. Baker, Sarah C. Smith, and Kate McClintock.

Passed by—Bark Azelia, Boston, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. B. W. Hill, J. W. Allen, Jesse Murdock, West Dennis, Fannie and Edith, Fawn, Hattie Ellen, Sandolphon, Alligator, Helen A. Ames, and Lucy Jones.

In port, beside the above arrivals and those returned, schrs. Venilia, repairing mainboom, and Frederick Fish, in the ice.

Wind from N. W. to N. N. E. Sunset, calm.

FEB. 27—10 A. M.—Arr. schr. Pioneer, Baltimore, for Boston.

Calm, overcast.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 28—10 A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schrs. Bartie Pierce, Cora Morrison, and Edward Rich. Wind N.; fresh; cloudy.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 28.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship America, Capt. Bussius, from New-York Feb. 15, for Bremen, touched at this port yesterday.

MOVILLE, Feb. 27.—The Anchor line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Munro, from New-York Feb. 15, for Glasgow, arrived here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 28—P. M.—The steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York, for Liverpool, touched here to-day and proceeded.

The Cunard line steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York Feb. 19, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

BREST, Feb. 28.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Washington, Capt. Rousseau, from New-York Feb. 17, arr. here at 4 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Arr. ship Lake Ontario, from New-Orleans Jan. 30; bark Jennie Armstrong, from Galveston Jan. 11; brig Carlotta, from Savannah Jan. 21; bark Empress, from Galveston Jan 15; ship Beemah, from New-York Feb. 6.

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Daily Circulation

OF

THE SUN

FOR THE MONTH OF

FEBRUARY, 1873.

The daily issues of THE SUN for the month ending Feb. 28, were as follows:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	104,300	17	106,870
3	103,958	18	[illegible]
4	104,282	19	[illegible]
5	106,722	20	[illegible]
6	106,806	21	[illegible]
7	107,606	22	[illegible]
8	107,179	24	[illegible]
10	106,583	25	106,435
11	108,308	26	[illegible]
12	109,239	27	[illegible]
13	102,925	28	104,740
14	106,713		
15	108,697	TOTAL	2,548,210

Daily average for February............ 106,176
Daily average for January............ 100,845
Average Daily Increase in February.... 5,331

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